



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
ON THE
Public Health and Sanitary Administration
FOR THE YEAR
1953

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

1953-54.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR ALDERMAN H. HUDSON, J.P.

†*‡MISS ALDERMAN M. GILLESPIE, (Chairman).

†*‡COUNCILLOR W. HEAP (Vice-Chairman).

ALDERMAN J. HERBERT.

COUNCILLOR J. W. CLITHEROE.

†*‡MISS COUNCILLOR E. UTLEY.

†*‡COUNCILLOR J. LORD.

†*‡MRS. COUNCILLOR A. HEAP, M.B.E.

COUNCILLOR T. E. GALLAGHER.

COUNCILLOR G. BLACKSTON.

†*‡COUNCILLOR J. H. SUTCLIFFE

COUNCILLOR H. BARRATT.

COUNCILLOR J. CASSIDY.

†Member of Standing Sub-Committee.

*Member of Mental Health Sub-Committee.

‡Member of Care and After-Care Sub-Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.
JUNE, 1954.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my twenty-third report on the health of the Borough.

The estimated population in 1953 is 83,290 and is a reduction of 570 in a period of twelve months. Although it has not reached the low figure of the war years, the decline in the last four years cannot be viewed with complacency.

The number of births and the birth rate show only a very slight increase on the 1952 figures, and the birth rate and death rate are practically the same. It would appear, therefore, that the decrease in the population is due to emigration.

The infant mortality continues to decrease steadily and another low record of 27 infant deaths per 1,000 live births is very satisfactory.

A marked change has taken place during the last forty years in the ages at which people die. Whereas in 1911, 43% of those who died were under fifteen years of age, to-day only 4.3% of the deaths occur in young people under fifteen years. This saving of life is evident up to 45 years of age; in 1911, 58% of those who died were under 45 years of age; in 1953, only 8.9% of the deaths were of persons under that age.

As 67% of the deaths in 1953 were of people aged 65 years and over, the main causes of death were those associated with advanced years, such as diseases of the heart and blood vessels and malignant disease.

The Borough was remarkably free of epidemics of infectious disease, the total notifications being less than half the average of the previous eight years. We have been more fortunate than many other towns of similar size in having only six cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis, and no outbreak of food poisoning.

Although the downward trend in the incidence of tuberculosis continues, the extensive campaign undertaken between November 1953 and April 1954, in which close on 28,000 persons had chest X-ray examinations by the Mass Miniature Radiography Units, showed that there were in the community a number of undetected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, in the early stages of the disease. The extension of B.C.G. vaccination, which will shortly be commenced, will add impetus to the efforts against this grave social problem.

Although an improvement in the staffing position has enabled more domiciliary supervision of young children to be undertaken, the attendances at infant welfare centres, which is 63% for infants in the first year of life, is not wholly satisfactory. This is in my opinion due to the considerable distances between the infant welfare centres and some of the newer housing estates, and indicates the need for additional centres to be established.

The increase in the accommodation in the Maternity Hospital, which has been available in recent years, has resulted in only 40% of confinements taking place in the mothers' own homes in 1953.

The call on the services of the Home Nurses and Home Helps grows steadily, and cannot be met fully owing to the difficulty of recruiting sufficient nurses willing to undertake the arduous task of domiciliary nursing and suitable women as Home Helps.

The problem of the care of old people, many of whom are bedridden, is a constant cause of anxiety. Many are too feeble for life in hostels; beds in the hospital geriatric wards rarely become empty and few old people wish to end their days in these wards. The available services do not provide for their home care for twenty four hours of the day, and some almost helpless senile cases are left alone during the night. A service of night attendants would be of benefit to some of these old people.

The mental health officers have devoted much attention to the social readjustment of persons discharged from mental hospitals and mental defectives on licence from hospitals and for this purpose co-operation with the psychiatric staff of the local hospitals is good.

The Ambulance Service has to meet a growing need, the number of patients being conveyed in 1953 being almost double that of the years immediately prior to the National Health Service. This is not due to any abuse of the service, but results from the increasing numbers of inpatients and out patients receiving hospital care.

In the field of environmental hygiene, special attention was given to the condition of tenant property, which resulted in a considerable increase in the number of houses repaired after the service of notices. A commencement was made in the drafting of a programme of slum clearance and 51 individual houses were represented as unfit for habitation. Progress in the conversion of waste water closets is slow and limited by financial stringency, and the fact that 15,702 premises, mostly tenant property, have this unsatisfactory type of closet is a matter to which the Council should direct attention.

The efforts, intensified in recent years, to improve the standard of hygiene in food preparing premises have engendered a greater realisation of the importance of strict cleanliness in all stages of food preparation and handling. Of 596 samples of foods and drugs analysed, 60 were adulterated, below standard or incorrectly labelled, but in only three samples, each of milk containing extraneous water, was it necessary to institute proceedings.

I am grateful for the friendly co-operation of medical practitioners and hospital staffs.

I have again to express appreciation of the support given to me throughout the year by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Health Committee.

The staff of the Health Department have carried out their duties conscientiously and efficiently.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1953.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	]	D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health		L. J. COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Medical Officer, School Health Service, and Care of Mothers and Children, etc.	]	E. P. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Part-time Medical Officer, Tuberculosis After-Care	]	G. GEMMILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon	]	K. BROWN, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., D.O. (Oxon.)
Part-time Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon		T. S. STEWART, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Part-time Medical Officer Ante Natal Clinic	]	MRS. A. REED, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector	]	J. K. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.
Principal School Dental Officer		J. PILLING, L.D.S.
Dental Officer		K. JACKSON, L.D.S.
Borough Analyst		H. DEDICOAT, F.R.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under Food Act	]	F. SHUTTLEWORTH, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. R.S.I. (Meat and Foods).
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector	]	J. PESTER, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. (Meat and Foods), Cert. Smoke Inspector.
Sanitary Inspectors	}	W. GRANGE, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. (Meat and Foods).
		J. W. ORMEROD, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. (Meat and Foods).
		K. SHACKLETON, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. (Meat and Foods).
		M. STOTT, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. (Meat and Foods).
		W. R. TAYLOR, Cert. R.S.I.
		P. MOTTRAM, Cert. R.S.I.
		J. EDDLESTON, Cert. R.S.I.
		F. ARCHER, Cert. R.S.I.
Pupil Sanitary Inspectors—2. Disinfectors—3. Rodent Operatives—3.		
Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives	]	MISS E. S. FRANKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V. Cert. M.T.D.

Health Visitors (Care of Mothers and Children, Tuberculosis and School Health Service)

MISS E. MERCER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 MRS. M. SIMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 MISS M. M. COWGILL, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 MISS F. ANFORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 MRS. E. BOOTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 MRS. M. N. DANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 MISS L. R. FIRTH.
 MRS. F. LISTER, S.R.N.
 MRS. M. E. McKELVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 MISS M. O'BRIEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. Cert.
 MISS L. WHITTAKER, S.R.N., C.M.B., Part I, H.V. Cert.
 MISS I. WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 MRS. D. WOODHEAD, S.R.N.
 Student Health Visitors (Two vacancies).

Municipal Midwives

MRS. A. BINKS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS S. CRYER, S.C.M.
 MISS E. LAYFIELD, S.C.M.
 MISS M. SIMPSON, S.C.M.
 MRS. E. SPENCER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS H. STANDEN, S.C.M.
 MRS. E. ANDERTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS N. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 MISS E. GIBSON, S.C.M.

Educational Psychologist

Vacancy.

Orthoptist

MISS S. SUTCLIFFE, D.B.O.

Physiotherapist (Part-time)

MRS. P. BLACK, M.C.S.P.

Speech Therapist

MISS F. M. JONES, L.C.S.T.

Superintendent District Nursing Service }

MISS M. FIRTH, S.R.N., C.M.B. Part I, Q.I.D.N.S., H.V. Cert.

Assistant Superintendent

MRS. D. F. PICKLES, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.

District Nurses ..
 (7 full-time ; 6 part-time)

MISS J. ATKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V. Cert.
 MRS. J. BAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
 MRS. A. DALY, S.E.A.N.
 MISS E. J. DIXON, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.
 MRS. D. GULLIFORD, S.E.A.N.
 MRS. A. HOWARTH, S.E.A.N.
 MISS C. MITCHELL, S.E.A.N.
 MRS. D. NEWTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
 MRS. E. A. PROCTOR, S.E.A.N.
 MRS. A. REID, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
 MRS. C. D. A. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
 MRS. N. WILLIS, S.R.N.
 MRS. A. E. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.N.

Day Nurseries:

Bank Hall

MATRON—MISS L. WALLIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Nursing Staff 15.

Hargher Clough

MATRON—MRS. H. McCUTCHEON, N.N.C.
Nursing Staff 6.

Mental Health Service:
Authorised Officers

} W. PHILLIPS.
R. FELL, B.E.M., S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A.

Female Social Worker

MISS A. BURKE, R.M.N., R.M.P.A.

Occupation Centre:
Supervisor

MRS. D. MARSDEN.

Assistant Supervisor

MRS. B. FOREST.

Domestic Help Service:
Organiser

MISS J. SUTHERLAND.

Domestic Helps—44 whole-time, 2 part-time.

Ambulance Officer

D. SCULLY, M.M.
Driver-Attendants 20.

Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk

H. V. HARTLEY, A.C.C.S., Cert. R.S.I.

Clerks, Public Health Service

} H. SIMPSON.
A. PILLING
W. BALDWIN.
R. BLAKELEY.
R. G. BARRY.
K. ANDERTON.
J. HOLT (H.M. Forces).
MISS M. BARTLE.
MRS. W. NEVE.
MISS M. HODGKINSON.

Clerks, School Health Service

} S. JACKSON, S.E.A.N.
MISS N. HIRST.
MISS S. WILLS.
MISS M. MOORE.
MISS P. CATLOW.

Clerk Dental Attendants

} MISS A. H. TAYLOR.
MISS D. DENT.

SECTION II

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres	4,686 acres.
Area fully developed, or in course of development	3,212 acres.
Population, Census, 1951	84,950
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1953	83,290
Density of Population, i.e., Number of Persons per Acre built upon	25.9
Number of Houses in Borough, December, 1953	29,276
Number of Inhabited Houses (March, 1954) according to Rate Books	29,136
Number of New Houses Erected in 1953	430
Rateable Value (April, 1954/5)	£597,920
Sum represented by a Penny Rate Paid in 1954/5	£2,400

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

(REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN).

	M.	F.	1953 Total	1952 Total
Live Births: Legitimate	544	569	1,113	1,098
Illegitimate	43	44	87	84
	<u>587</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,182</u>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			14.41	14.09
Adjusted for A.C. Factor (1.04)			14.98	14.65
Stillbirths: Legitimate	15	22	37	26
Illegitimate	2	2	4	6
	<u>17</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>32</u>
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			33.04	26.36
Number of Deaths (Males 624, Females 579)			1,203	1,195
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			14.44	14.25
Adjusted for A.C. Factor (0.94)			13.57	13.39
Maternal Mortality	Deaths		Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.	
			1953	1952
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	NIL		0.00	0.00

	1953	1952
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	33	37
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:		
All Infants per 1,000 live births	27.50	31.30
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	26.05	27.32
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	46.00	83.33
Death Rates per 1,000 population from:—		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.14	0.27
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.21	0.29
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1.94	1.63
Influenza	0.13	0.11
Cancer	1.89	2.06
Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	0.05	0.01
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	0.83	3.38
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	1
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1	—
Deaths from Meningococcal Infections	3	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age	1	4

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

1,478 live births (725 males, 753 females) were registered in Burnley during 1953. After correction for 39 inward and 317 outward transferable births, a net total of 1,200 births, or an increase of 18 on the total for 1952 is obtained.

The live birth rate was 14.41, as compared with 14.09 in 1952. In order, however, to compare the local rate with the rate for England and Wales, it must be adjusted, by a comparability factor, to make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. The adjusted birth rate of Burnley for 1953 is 14.98. The Burnley rate is less than the rate for England and Wales, which is 15.50, and also much less than that of the 160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, which is 17.0.

The number of illegitimate live births was 3 more than in the previous year, the percentage of illegitimate births being 7.25 as compared with 7.1 in 1952.

Stillbirths.

During the year there were 41 stillbirths, giving a rate of 33.04 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 26.36 in 1952.

Deaths.

One thousand five hundred and thirteen civilian deaths were registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 364 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in Public Institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,149 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 54 deaths of Burnley people who have died in other districts.

After these corrections a net total of 1,203 deaths is obtained (males 624, females 579), giving a crude death rate of 14.44 per thousand of population, as compared with 14.25 for 1952 and 15.51, the average for the previous 10 years. The adjusted death rate for Burnley is 13.57, and is considerably higher than the death rate for England and Wales, which is 11.4, and also higher than that of the 160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, which is 12.2.

There were 42 deaths of children under 5 years of age, representing 3.5% of the total deaths; of these 33 were children under 1 year of age. 10 deaths were children between 5 and 15 years of age; 55 deaths were of persons aged 15 to 45 years; 292 between 45 and 65 years; and 804 or 66.8% of the total deaths were aged 65 years and upwards.

91.1% of the deaths were persons over 45 years of age.

Percentage of deaths in year groups according to age.

Ages	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1953
Under 1 year	27%	19%	8%	6%	2.8%	2.7%
1-5 years	12%	7%	4%	2%	0.9%	0.8%
5-15 years	4%	3%	2%	1%	0.8%	0.8%
15-45 years	15%	15%	15%	10%	5.3%	4.6%
45-65 years	21%	26%	31%	30%	25.9%	24.3%
65 years and over	21%	30%	40%	51%	64.3%	66.8%

Trend of Population

The Registrar General's Estimate of population at the middle of 1953 is 83,290; 570 less than that of 1952.

During 1953 and the preceding ten years the birth rate was higher than in any of the years between 1929 and 1942. The decline in the population between 1931 and 1945 averaged about 1,400 each year; during the next five years there was an increase of approximately 5,800, but since 1951 the population has again decreased. The death rate in Burnley is almost equal to the birth rate, but after adjustment, for comparison, it is 2.1 per 1,000 higher than that of England and Wales.

The population recorded in the 1951 Census was 84,950. It was estimated that by the middle of 1953 it had decreased to 83,290, a loss of over 1,660 in about two years. In previous reports I drew attention to the high proportion of elderly people in the population of the Borough, and the relatively high death rate and low birth rate, with consequently a population gradually declining in number, despite the general shortage of labour in the Borough, there is as yet no indication of any influx of families from other areas to offset this trend.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1953.

(Provisional figures, supplied by the Registrar-General with the exception of those relating to Burnley).

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Townships including London	160 Smaller Townships (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Burnley
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population.				
BIRTHS:—					
Live	15.5	17.0	15.7	17.5	14.98(c)
Still	0.35	0.43	0.34	0.38	0.49
	22.4(a)	24.8(a)	21.4(a)	21.0(a)	33.04(a)
DEATHS:—					
All Causes	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5	13.57(c)
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.21
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.13
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.64	0.54
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01
Scarlet Fever	1.39	1.50	1.44	1.02	2.03
Whooping Cough	3.58	3.72	3.38	3.30	4.17
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.17
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	12.36	11.27	12.32	8.09	1.37
Pneumonia	0.84	0.92	0.76	0.73	0.93
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07
Non-Paralytic	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	—
Food Poisoning	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.38	0.04
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	18.23(a)	24.33(a)	12.46(a)	28.61(a)	4.03(a)
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under one year of age	26.8(b)	30.8	24.3	24.8	27.50
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.83

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related Live Births.

(c) Adjusted by Registrar-General's A.C.F. figure.

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1953 AND THE PREVIOUS
10 YEARS.**

Year.	R.G's Population estimated to middle of each year.	Live Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	Non-residents registered in the District	Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Crude Rate					Numb'r	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Numb'r	Crude Rate.
1943	79,070	1,367	1,306	16.52	1,593	20.15	342	51	75	57.4	1,302	16.46
1944	78,380	1,445	1,358	17.33	1,497	19.09	339	58	56	41.24	1,216	15.52
1945	79,080	1,293	1,218	15.40	1,416	17.90	250	71	77	63.22	1,237	15.64
1946	82,680	1,654	1,591	19.24	1,456	17.63	315	67	71	44.63	1,208	14.61
1947	83,650	1,831	1,831	21.89	1,588	18.98	293	63	90	49.15	1,358	16.23
1948	84,560	1,528	1,467	17.35	1,469	17.37	327	62	73	49.76	1,204	14.24
1949	84,590	1,488	1,384	16.36	1,616	19.10	355	52	59	42.63	1,313	15.52
1950	84,920	1,568	1,347	15.86	1,690	19.90	442	62	66	49.00	1,310	15.43
1951	84,280	1,510	1,254	14.88	1,813	21.51	446	83	41	32.69	1,450	17.20
1952	83,860	1,482	1,182	14.09	1,515	18.06	392	72	37	31.30	1,195	14.25
Average 10 years	82,507	1,517	1,394	16.89	1,565	18.97	350	64	65	46.10	1,279	15.51
1953	83,290	1,478	1,200	14.41	1,513	18.16	364	54	33	27.50	1,203	14.44

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1953.

	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)						
			Year 1953	Average 5 years 1948-52			Sepsis of pregnancy	Abortion with Toxaemia & other Toxaemias of pregnancy	Haemorrhage of pregnancy	Abortion without sepsis or toxaemia	Abortion with sepsis	Other complications of pregnancy	Total
England and Wales ...	15.5	11.4	26.8	31	*	*	0.10	0.25	0.13	0.04	0.06	0.18	0.76
160 Great Towns	17.0	12.2	30.8	35	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead	18.4	11.8	28	42	0.19	0.02	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
Burnley	14.41	14.44	27	41	0.14	0.07	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
Bury	14.94	14.84	18	35	0.12	0.02	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
Halifax	14.57	15.15	30	31	0.21	0.02	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
Liverpool	20.3	10.7	35	41	0.33	0.03	0.12	....	....	....	....	0.18	0.30
Manchester..	17.41	12.31	31	38	0.28	0.03	....	0.24	0.24	....	....	0.32	0.80
Oldham	15.88	15.52	31	41	0.12	0.02	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
Preston	16.10	11.39	33	36	0.22	0.01	....	1.02	0.51	....	....	0.51	2.04
Rochdale ...	15.0	14.4	31	42	0.27	0.02	....	....	....	0.75	....	....	0.75
Salford	17.05	12.32	32	42	0.29	0.02	....	....	....	....	....	0.33	0.33
St. Helens....	17.5	10.6	44	43	0.25	0.04	....	....	....	....	....	0.51	0.51
Stockport	15.3	14.5	30	37	0.16	0.03	....	....	0.91	....	....	0.45	1.36
Wallasey	16.22	11.11	25	35	0.11	0.06	....	....	1.21	....	0.60	....	1.81
Wigan	15.65	12.02	38	46	0.24	0.01	....	....	....	....	0.74	....	0.74

* Not available.

Showing Birth Rates, Mortality Rates from all causes, from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, Respiratory Diseases and Malignant Diseases, together with Infantile Mortality and Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rates per 1,000 Births.

Year	Popula- tion	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Mortality Rates per 1,000 Population from			Infantile Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 related Live Births, England and Wales
				Pul- monary Tuber- culosis	Respirat'y Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Malignant Diseases			
1882-1886	—	38.9	23.2	2.31	5.15	0.24	34.9	212	142
1887-1891	—	35.9	22.2	1.64	6.21	0.30	27.9	217	145
1892-1896	—	35.1	21.9	2.06	5.27	0.44	29.9	202	151
1897	93,033	33.8	22.1	2.21	3.60	0.59	26.9	223	156
1898	94,036	31.9	19.0	1.82	3.58	0.55	44.6	194	160
1899	95,039	29.9	23.6	1.78	4.22	0.57	82.8	273	163
1900	96,041	30.5	19.7	1.67	4.23	0.54	51.1	208	154
1901	97,043	27.5	18.9	1.65	3.68	0.69	58.6	227	151
Average 5 years	...	30.7	20.7	1.83	3.86	0.59	52.8	225	157
1902	98,158	29.6	19.3	1.44	3.96	0.85	23.4	175	133
1903	99,061	27.3	18.7	1.51	3.88	0.55	42.4	216	132
1904	99,971	26.8	19.4	1.49	3.62	0.64	70.8	232	145
1905	100,889	26.3	16.6	1.46	3.13	0.73	46.1	174	128
1906	101,816	28.0	19.9	1.38	4.04	0.72	73.3	212	132
Average 5 years	...	27.6	18.8	1.46	3.73	0.70	51.2	202	134
1907	102,751	29.0	17.7	1.38	4.14	0.67	24.1	156	118
1908	103,696	28.6	18.2	1.23	3.41	0.80	52.2	201	120
1909	104,648	25.4	16.3	1.15	3.90	0.56	21.5	157	109
1910	105,610	25.4	16.5	1.03	3.18	0.84	37.0	168	105
1911	106,322	23.2	18.1	1.04	3.16	0.77	81.3	210	130
Average 5 years	...	26.3	17.4	1.17	3.56	0.73	43.2	178	116
1912	108,012	23.0	15.0	0.85	3.36	0.82	14.5	145	95
1913	109,021	22.8	16.8	0.96	3.31	0.90	49.8	174	108
1914	110,040	23.5	16.4	1.02	3.77	0.85	27.0	158	105
1915	103,098	19.5	16.9	0.88	4.08	0.76	38.8	166	110
1916	100,183	16.5	17.3	0.94	3.76	1.15	19.4	151	91
Average 5 years	...	21.1	16.5	0.93	3.66	0.90	29.9	159	102

1917	93,779	14.4	16.0	1.12	3.44	0.94	12.6	143	96
1918	90,770	14.3	18.9	0.85	4.02	1.22	5.5	126	97
1919	102,391	15.6	15.2	0.91	3.67	1.03	8.7	118	89
1920	105,030	23.3	14.1	0.72	2.90	1.22	13.8	129	80
1921	105,300	22.3	13.6	0.64	2.73	1.41	17.9	118	83
Average 5 years		18.0	15.6	0.85	3.35	1.16	11.7	127	89
1922	105,100	18.6	15.4	0.87	3.28	1.03	6.1	114	77
1923	104,800	17.4	13.4	0.90	2.69	1.38	4.9	103	69
1924	103,400	16.4	14.8	0.70	3.59	1.14	8.2	126	75
1925	102,300	16.0	14.8	0.81	3.17	1.23	3.0	109	75
1926	99,600	16.1	13.2	0.69	2.25	1.32	8.1	86	70
Average 5 years		16.9	14.3	0.79	3.00	1.22	6.1	108	73
1927	99,270	15.2	15.4	0.72	2.21	1.55	8.6	110	69
1928	100,700	15.0	13.3	0.86	1.72	1.59	6.7	79	65
1929	100,200	14.0	15.0	0.74	2.16	1.55	10.7	104.8	74
1930	100,200	13.35	12.7	0.70	1.36	1.48	10.5	75.5	60
1931	99,180	13.03	14.2	0.75	1.78	1.56	3.9	85.9	66
Average 5 years		14.11	14.1	0.75	1.84	1.54	8.1	91.0	67
1932	97,210	12.0	13.0	0.71	1.06	1.34	3.4	86.4	65
1933	95,900	12.1	14.6	0.69	1.23	1.69	11.1	74.7	64
1934	94,300	11.8	13.5	0.57	1.06	1.81	3.6	70.3	59
1935	93,100	11.65	14.7	0.68	1.68	1.52	2.8	66.4	57
1936	91,390	12.22	14.13	0.60	1.21	1.66	1.8	63.6	59
Average 5 years		11.95	14.0	0.65	1.25	1.60	4.5	72.3	61
1937	89,670	11.71	15.53	0.61	1.43	1.62	2.86	75.2	58
1938	88,650	11.77	14.06	0.69	1.21	1.70	3.83	72.9	53
1939	87,310	12.53	15.47	0.59	1.03	1.64	0.91	61.1	50
1940	82,980	12.42	17.36	0.66	1.63	1.97	0.97	72.4	55
1941	82,350	12.02	16.16	0.69	1.20	1.90	4.00	74.3	59
Average 5 years		12.09	15.72	0.65	1.30	1.77	2.51	71.2	55
1942	80,340	14.0	15.30	0.75	1.17	2.00	2.66	61.4	49
1943	79,070	16.52	16.46	0.51	1.54	2.22	5.36	57.4	49
1944	78,380	17.33	15.52	0.59	1.36	1.68	2.90	41.2	46
1945	79,080	15.40	15.64	0.68	1.60	2.02	3.28	63.22	46
1946	82,680	19.24	14.61	0.43	1.52	2.04	0.63	44.63	43
Average 5 years		16.49	15.51	0.59	1.44	1.99	2.96	53.37	46
1947	83,650	21.89	16.23	0.44	1.91	1.91	6.55	49.15	41
1948	84,560	17.35	14.24	0.48	1.22	1.81	5.45	49.76	34
1949	84,590	16.36	15.52	0.45	1.63	2.08	2.17	42.63	32
1950	84,920	15.86	15.43	0.29	1.64	2.04	5.19	49.00	30
1951	84,280	14.88	17.20	0.35	2.17	2.29	—	32.69	30
Average 5 years		17.27	15.72	0.40	1.71	2.03	3.87	44.65	33
1952	83,860	14.09	14.25	0.27	1.63	2.06	3.38	31.30	28
1953	83,290	14.41	14.44	0.14	1.94	1.89	0.83	27.50	27

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN
THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1953.

Causes of Death	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	5	4	2	—	11
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
	F	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
3. Syphilitic disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
7. Acute poliomyelitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	—	—	—	—	2	7	5	7	21
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	12
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	—	—	—	—	2	11	6	—	19
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	—	—	—	—	2	8	2	4	16
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	—	—	—	—	2	12	20	13	47
	F	—	—	—	—	2	12	14	10	38
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	—	—	—	1	2	20	28	26	77
	F	—	—	—	—	2	15	35	52	104
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	—	—	—	—	2	39	34	30	105
	F	—	—	—	—	—	9	21	18	48

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH
OF BURNLEY—(Continued).

Causes of Death	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	8	21
	F	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	6	19
20. Other heart disease	M	—	—	—	2	3	16	26	55	102
	F	—	—	—	—	3	18	33	85	139
21. Other circulatory disease	M	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	8	18
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	14	22
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	6
23. Pneumonia	M	4	1	—	—	1	9	5	5	25
	F	7	—	—	1	1	2	4	5	20
24. Bronchitis	M	—	—	—	1	1	16	18	18	54
	F	—	—	—	1	1	11	15	22	50
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	—	1	—	—	1	5	2	2	11
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
	F	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	7
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	9
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
	F	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	7	2	5	2	—	10	9	12	47
	F	5	—	—	—	3	14	8	17	47
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	—	7
	F	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
34. All other accidents	M	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	5
	F	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4	8
35. Suicide	M	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	4	14
	F	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	9
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (all causes)	M	16	5	8	7	27	175	184	202	624
	F	17	4	2	2	19	117	166	252	579

Causes of Death.

The table given below shows the chief causes of death.

Diseases of the heart continue to cause the highest number of deaths, 36% of the deaths being attributed to cardiac lesions. The second most common cause was intracranial lesions of the blood vessels, which accounted for 15% of the deaths. Cancer, which in the preceding four years took second place in the causation of deaths, was in 1953 fourth in order. Deaths from cancer were less in 1953 than in any of the previous four years, 13% dying from this cause. Deaths from respiratory diseases, other than tuberculosis were slightly more than the deaths from cancer, but cancer deaths were almost nine times more than the deaths from tuberculosis. Fatal accidents, suicide and other forms of violence were responsible for 3·7% of the deaths and were more than double the number dying from tuberculosis.

	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Heart Diseases	434	36·1
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	40	3·3
Cancer	158	13·1
Respiratory Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)	162	13·5
Influenza	11	0·9
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions (Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.)	181	15·0
All forms of Tuberculosis	18	1·5
Accidents, Violence, etc.	45	3·7
Nephritis	11	0·9

Deaths in Institutions.

Seven hundred and ninety two deaths occurred in the Burnley Hospitals during the year. Those shown in the following list as having died in the Maternity Hospital are mainly deaths of newly-born infants.

	Deaths of Burnley Residents	Deaths of Non- Residents	Total
General Hospital	284	224	508
Victoria Hospital	123	116	239
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	16	11	27
Marsden Hospital....	12	6	18
Total	435	357	792

Infant Mortality.

Fifty-five deaths of infants under one year of age were registered during the year 1953. After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 33 deaths is obtained, or 4 less than the net infant deaths registered in 1952.

Live Births		Infantile Deaths		Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
587	613	16	17	27·3	27·7	27·5

Death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births 26·05

Death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births 46·00

Twenty-two deaths occurred of infants within four weeks of birth, giving a **neo-natal mortality** of 18·33 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality is less than the previous year and the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, and is only slightly higher than that of the whole country. The neo-natal mortality shows a slight decrease compared with the 1952 figure.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1953.

NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR.

Cause of Death	Age at Death										Totals			*General Hospital	*Victoria Hospital	*Bank Hall Hospital	*Marsden Hospital
	Under 1 day		1-7 days		Over 1 week to 4 weeks		Over 1 month to 6 mths		Over 6 months to 12 mths								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes	Both Sexes			
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	2	3	6	9	2	—	4	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	11	3	—	5	—
Spina Bifida and Meningocele ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	4	1	—	—	3
Other Congenital Malformations	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—
Birth Injuries	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Atelectasis	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—
All other causes	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—
Totals all causes	5	7	4	4	1	1	5	3	1	2	16	17	33	8	—	14	5

* Denotes that the figures shown in these columns are also included in the age groups.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

During the year there was only one death from diarrhœa and enteritis in children under two years of age.

Cancer.

The deaths from Cancer, which were fifteen less than in 1952, were 13.1% of the total deaths. This is 1.4% less than the 1952 figure, which was 14.5%. Although there has been no marked increase in the number of deaths occurring annually from cancer in the last twenty years, the average percentage of cancer deaths to the total deaths in the last four quinquennial periods show a slight upward tendency.

Cancer deaths as a
percentage of total deaths.

Average for years 1934-38	....	....	....	....	11.8%
„ 1939-43	....	....	....	....	12.0%
„ 1944-48	....	....	....	....	12.4%
„ 1949-53	....	....	....	....	13.5%

The deaths from Cancer during the last twenty years:

Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of total Deaths	Year	No. of Deaths from Cancer	% of total Deaths
1934	171	13.4	1944	132	10.9
1935	156	11.4	1945	160	12.9
1936	152	11.7	1946	169	13.9
1937	145	10.4	1947	160	11.8
1938	151	12.1	1948	153	12.7
1939	142	10.6	1949	176	13.4
1940	164	11.4	1950	173	13.2
1941	156	11.7	1951	193	13.3
1942	160	13.0	1952	173	14.5
1943	176	13.5	1953	158	13.1

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

The incidence and deaths from some of the notifiable diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during 1953 are as follows:—

	No. of Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of pop'lat'n	No. of Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 Cases
Scarlet Fever	169	2.03	—	—
Whooping Cough	347	4.17	1	2.88
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Measles	114	1.37	—	—
Dysentery	5	0.06	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0.01	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	0.06	—	—
Erysipelas	14	0.17	—	—
Para-typhoid	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	6	0.07	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	0.04	—	—

SMALLPOX:—No notifications were received during 1953.

SCARLET FEVER:—One hundred and sixty-nine cases occurred throughout the year, of which 59 were isolated in the Marsden Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA:—No notifications were received in 1953.

MEASLES:—One hundred and fourteen cases of measles were notified as compared with 1,722 in the previous year. In addition 54 cases of German Measles occurred.

WHOOPING COUGH decreased during the year, 347 cases being notified, 257 of which were children under 5 years of age.

PNEUMONIA:—Seventy one cases of primary pneumonia were notified, this number being 30 less than in 1952. There were also 7 notifications of pneumonia due to influenza during the year.

ENTERIC GROUP OF DISEASES:—No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid fever were notified during the year.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION:—One notification was received during 1953.

DYSENTERY:—Five cases occurred during the year.

FOOD POISONING:—Three cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, but probably more occurred which were not brought to the notice of the Department. All were single cases, and were identified as being due to Salmonella organisms.

Distribution of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1953.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases notified in each Ward and Institution																TOTAL
	Lanehead	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Calder	Central	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey Wood	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	General Hospital	Victoria Hospital	Bank Hall Maternity Hospital	Marsden Hospital	
Scarlet Fever	10	12	6	7	14	16	20	13	21	19	11	20	—	—	—	—	169
Whooping Cough	26	30	41	46	51	31	19	11	30	21	17	23	1	—	—	—	347
Diphtheria and Mem. Croup ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles and German Measles	8	14	13	8	11	15	8	22	7	11	14	34	3	—	—	—	168
Acute Primary Pneumonia	5	4	6	20	7	4	—	—	8	8	4	5	—	—	—	—	71
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (excl. Para-Typhoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	14
*Tuberculosis of Lungs	5	2	3	8	2	8	4	2	7	—	7	4	6	1	—	—	59
*Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	6	1	—	2	17
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	61	67	74	89	87	77	53	51	79	64	55	96	16	2	—	2	873

*Primary Notifications.

Age Grouping of Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1953.

Notifiable Diseases	Total cases notified	At ages—Year												Total cases removed to Hospital
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	
Scarlet Fever	169	—	1	8	23	22	104	7	1	3	—	—	—	59
Whooping Cough	347	29	39	58	72	59	86	2	1	1	—	—	—	4
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	114	14	21	21	23	15	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
German Measles	54	8	6	8	11	7	11	1	1	1	—	—	—	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia	71	8	6	4	4	1	8	2	4	3	3	21	7	34
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (excl. Para-Typhoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	2
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	59	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	10	14	6	21	2	74
„ Non-Respiratory	17	—	—	2	—	—	5	1	3	2	1	3	—	9
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
TOTALS	873	61	74	102	136	106	235	19	23	27	16	55	19	203

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases for the twenty years 1934-1953.

Disease	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Scarlet Fever....	354	214	120	162	146	80	253	225	486	248	131	196	173	177	171	166	237	147	145	169
*Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	261	235	19	197	142	123	87	191	315	143	536	269	389	347
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	347	254	204	284	192	68	53	60	50	38	66	183	71	33	16	9	1	—	1	—
Measles and German Measles	236	3108	202	1696	345	1008	1347	1470	867	1434	140	1634	739	885	1361	756	1509	1236	2412	168
Acute Primary Pneumonia	139	158	138	178	161	176	201	150	144	108	91	100	57	81	85	85	116	106	101	71
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	10	18	18	45	—	10	26	19	4	28	2	1	8	6	3	16	2	19	—	7
Meningococcal Infection.....	6	3	—	1	1	2	14	23	20	8	2	5	4	9	2	1	4	3	—	1
Dysentery.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	62	22	11	10	96	91	49	—	62	13	88	25	10	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	6	7	12	9	11	16	21	32	25	8	8	7	12	6	3	1	3	1	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	23	30	24	35	26	43	29	29	25	23	20	4	29	23	17	30	27	34	41	5
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid & Enteric Fevers	1	—	1	1	—	1	12	—	4	3	2	1	2	3	—	1	—	2	2	—
Erysipelas.....	82	60	60	48	46	36	53	36	39	28	23	28	26	22	15	19	20	22	16	14
†Tuberculosis of Lungs.....	74	63	70	66	69	60	78	78	87	73	74	62	93	75	93	65	68	59	69	59
†Other forms of Tuberculosis..	41	33	46	35	50	40	34	34	34	26	28	16	22	19	19	15	16	16	14	17
Malaria.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio- myelitis.....	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	4	11	4	6
Acute Polio- encephalitis...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis.....	5	3	1	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	6	9	3
TOTALS.....	1330	3952	897	2560	1048	1551	2448	2417	1816	2232	826	2455	1381	1533	2165	1330	2643	1956	3215	873

† Primary notifications.

* Compulsorily notifiable from 6th November, 1939.

† Notifiable from 1949.

DISINFECTION.

Total visits to houses in connection with infectious diseases	752
Total number of premises disinfected	295
Total articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	4353
Library books disinfected	291
Cleansing baths given to verminous persons (57 persons), scabies cases (6 persons) and persons removed to the Council houses, etc.	76

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Vaccination against smallpox is available free of charge at infant welfare centres, two Nurseries and at a weekly clinic held in the Elizabeth Street premises, and from medical practitioners practising in the Borough.

During 1953 there was an increase of 1,571 in the number of successful vaccinations and 808 in the number of re-vaccinations, over the figures for 1952. This was mainly due to the vaccinating of contacts following the outbreak of smallpox in Todmorden during March 1953. Altogether between March and April in consequence of the Todmorden outbreak, 1,132 successful vaccinations or re-vaccinations of Burnley residents were performed at special local authority clinics.

Propaganda by means of posters and leaflets has had no appreciable effect in increasing the number of infant vaccinations, but since vaccination was made available at the infant welfare centres, mothers have shown a greater willingness to have their children vaccinated.

Return showing number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during 1953.

	Primary Vaccinations						Re-Vaccinations					
	Ages at Date of Vaccination.					Un-succ- essful	Ages at Date of Vaccination					Un-succ- essful
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total		Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	
Local Health Author- ity Clinics	287	108	552	339	1286	63	—	3	215	449	667	55
Medical Practitioners ..	116	183	299	270	868	32	—	10	87	340	437	37
TOTALS	403	291	851	609	2154	95	—	13	302	789	1104	92

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Facilities for immunisation against diphtheria are provided at the local authority's clinic held weekly at the Elizabeth Street premises, at two nurseries, at the infant welfare centres and by medical practitioners.

In recent years fewer children have been immunised against diphtheria. Only 584 children (49·4%) of the 1,182 born in 1952, were immunised in 1953.

The number of children under 15 years of age receiving primary immunisation in 1953 is 220 less than in 1952. Re-inforcing injections increased during the year. 510 children, mainly between the ages of 4 and 12 years received this "boosting" protection.

The percentage of children between 5 and 15 years who have been immunised is 73·5%, and the percentage of "under 5's" is 50·4%, but these percentages do not show a true immunity index, because many of the children have not received "boosting" injections, and immunity tends to wane with the passage of time.

The following are the percentages of children who had a satisfactory degree of immunity at 31st December, 1953:—

Age group.						Immunity index.
Under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	4·5%
1-4 yrs. incl.	....	....	....	....	....	61·7%
5-14 yrs. incl.	....	....	....	....	....	20·0%
Total under 15 years						30·6%

It is evident that the absence of diphtheria in the Borough is giving mothers a false sense of security, and consequently they become less conscious of the necessity of having their children immunised.

Until a greater proportion of the child population is protected against the disease, further epidemics cannot be ruled out.

Immunisation has been encouraged during the year, by means of talks to mothers, press articles, posters, leaflets and "birthday cards."

Return showing number of Immunisations and Re-inforcements during 1953.

	Primary Immunisations					Re-inforcements				
	Ages at date of Immunisation					Ages at date of re-inforcement				
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total
Local Health Authority Clinics ..	240	200	71	—	511	—	33	343	1	377
Medical Practitioners ..	127	146	11	1	285	—	28	104	1	133
Totals	367	346	82	1	796	—	61	447	2	510

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION — Children Immunised.

Year of Immunisation.

Year Born	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Totals	Total immunised aged under 5 years on 31st Dec., 1953
1953															54	54	54
1952														79	505	584	584
1951												34	58	624	76	758	758
1950												608	603	151	38	826	826
1949											67	608	92	62	25	854	= 3,076
1948										83	731	92	14	41	22	983	Total Immunised aged 5-9 years on 31st Dec., 1953
1947									19	929	155	23	14	29	10	1,179	= 4,683
1946								1	667	223	54	18	14	17	7	1,001	
1945								450	161	48	23	14	7	2	6	711	
1944							442	245	47	27	20	11	5	3	9	809	
1943							189	108	36	28	11	9	2	2	21	817	Total immunised aged 10-14 years on 31st Dec., 1953
1942				1	260	127	98	91	25	28	4	2	2	1	16	655	= 3,692
1941				317	202	44	60	54	13	9	5	2	4	1	4	715	
1940			86	338	107	25	27	47	31	8	5	2	2	2	1	681	
1939	1	9	224	307	108	16	61	45	31	10	6	4	1	—	1	824	

SECTION IV

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of primary notifications during 1953 was 76. The localisation of disease, ages and sexes were:—

		New Cases															Totals
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Age Periods :	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	5	—	12	3	2	—	29
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	9	6	5	1	—	—	30
Non-Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	6
	F	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	11

In addition to the primary notifications, five cases were discovered after death through the Local Registrars' Death Returns, and eight were transferred from other areas. The total new cases were, therefore, 89, of which 69 were respiratory and 20 non-respiratory. This is 4 less than the number notified in 1952.

Seven of the new respiratory cases were contacts living with other members of their families who were already suffering from tuberculosis.

The numbers of Burnley patients on the Chest Clinic Register at the end of 1953 were: Respiratory 353; Non-Respiratory 109—Total 462.

Deaths.

The following table gives particulars of the site and age distribution* of those who died.

Age Periods:		Deaths															Totals
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Respiratory System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	3	—	11
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Nervous System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Systems	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
	F	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2

Of the 13 persons who died from respiratory tuberculosis during 1953, 4 died within three months after notification. Two lived from one to two years, and 4 for more than three years after notification. Three of the persons were not notified prior to death.

The average age at death of persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 49 years. The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis per 1,000 living was 0.14 and from non-respiratory tuberculosis 0.07.

After-Care and Prevention.

Visits by Health Visitors—

To homes of patients, under Tuberculosis Regulations	82
To homes of patients, for After-Care purposes	2,043
Extra nourishment (Milk) supplied (pints)	33,591
Cartons of Cod Liver Oil and Malt supplied	3
Paper Handkerchiefs issued	1,000
Bottles of Disinfectant supplied	70

B.C.G. Vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination has so far been given only to contacts of tuberculous persons and young people specially exposed to the risks of tuberculosis, the cases being selected, tested and vaccinated by the chest physician, as part of the Local Health Authority's arrangements for the prevention of illness, under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. At the end of 1953, following receipt of Circular 22/53 of the Ministry of Health, the Local Health Authority and the Education Committee approved of a scheme for the protection against tuberculosis of school children towards the end of the year preceding their fourteenth birthday, and it is intended to commence this service early in the autumn of 1954. In the majority of cases vaccination will take place during the child's penultimate year at school and will enable the child to be kept under supervision for at least a year after vaccination, while still at school. In this way these children will be protected during their adolescence, when tuberculosis frequently manifests itself.

Since commencing B.C.G. vaccination in late 1950 the numbers protected have increased as follows:—

1950—13 ; 1951—43 ; 1952—64 ; 1953—83.

Of the 83 vaccinated in the year under review, 52 were children of tuberculous parents, 11 were brothers or sisters of patients, and the remainder lived in close contact with near relatives or friends.

RETURN FOR 1953.

Age	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15 and over	Total
No. Vaccinated	14	10	4	5	4	30	14	2	83

In addition, the chest physician vaccinated 18 nurses in the local hospitals.

SECTION V

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following information is obtained from the statistical return for 1953, supplied by the consulting Venereologist for the Venereal Diseases Clinic at Victoria Hospital.

The total number of patients under treatment at the Venereal Diseases Centre during 1953 was 525, the total attendances which were made being 3,407. At the beginning of the year 312 patients were under treatment ; 2 who were removed from the register in a previous year because of having failed to continue attendances for treatment, returned for treatment during the year ; 211 patients attended for the first time (including 5 who were known to have received treatment at other centres or in the services).

Of the new patients, 54 (or 26·2%) were diagnosed as suffering from venereal diseases (25 syphilis, 29 gonorrhœa). The incidence of syphilis has shown a decrease, the total number of cases being 25 less than in 1952.

Gonorrhœa among men has decreased. 19 cases attended for treatment for the first time, as compared with 47 in 1952. Among females, gonorrhœa also decreased from 18 in 1952 to 10 in 1953.

One hundred of the new cases were Burnley residents, of whom 13 suffered from syphilis, 10 from gonorrhœa and 77 from conditions other than venereal.

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during 1953, according to areas in which patients resided.

Number of new cases	Burnley	Lancs. County Council	West Riding County Council	Others	Total
Syphilis	13	10	1	1	25
Gonorrhœa	10	17	1	1	29
Conditions other than Venereal	77	62	7	6	152
TOTALS	100	89	9	8	206

SECTION VI

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Seven child welfare clinic sessions are held each week. Two of these are held on Monday and Friday afternoons in an annexe of the Maternity Hospital; three, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons in church halls in Colne Road, Hammerton Street and Florence Street; two on Monday and Thursday afternoons in the Gannow Clinic premises.

All the treatment and specialist clinics for school children, e.g., minor ailments, eye, nose and throat, orthopaedic and physiotherapy and orthoptic treatment are also available for children referred from infant welfare centres.

Twenty-nine children referred from the infant welfare centres made 89 attendances at the School Clinic for treatment of minor ailments. Particulars of those who attended the specialist clinics are given in my report as Principal School Medical Officer, which is printed with this report. Forty-nine school children were referred from the infant welfare centres for artificial sunlight treatment.

The infants born during 1953 who attended infant welfare centres are equivalent to 63.4% of the live births registered during the year.

More than 80% of the attendances at the infant welfare clinics were made by children in the first year of life. The total attendances were 15,497 which are 47, less than in the previous year.

The health visitors made 14,161 routine infant visits, of which 5,956 were to children under one year of age and 8,205 to children between the ages of one and five years. In addition, they made 367 ante-natal visits and 60 visits to cases of infectious disease, etc.

For many years the establishment of health visitors was below the number desirable to ensure an efficient domiciliary visiting service, and especially since 1948 when visits to other persons such as the aged and infirm, were undertaken, the number of home visits to young children in the one to five year group was very inadequate. In 1952, the establishment of health visitors for work other than the School Health Service was increased from six to ten, but at no time during 1953 was it possible to obtain more than nine health visitors for this purpose and at the end of the year the number was only eight. The establishment also includes two student health visitors, but during the year only one was obtained. The increase in the number of health visitors has enabled nearly 3,000 more home visits to be made.

Vitamin Supplement for Children and Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Apart from milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets supplied through the Ministry of Food Scheme, 888 lbs. of cod-liver oil, iron preparations and other vitamins were supplied by the Welfare Authority.

Births.

The number of births notified after adjustment for transferred notifications was 1,233. (1,193 live births and 40 still births). This is 26 more than in the previous year.

The 1,233 live and still births were notified by the following:—

Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	492
Doctors and Parents....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Maternity and General Hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	741
						<hr/> 1233 <hr/>

Attendance at Birth.

Enquiries made by the health visitors showed that of the 1,503 confinements which occurred in the Borough—

None was attended by a doctor only.
 103 were attended by both doctors and midwives.
 382 were attended by midwives only.
 1,013 occurred in the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital.
 5 occurred in the General Hospital.

Still Births.

40 still-births (after adjustment for transferred notifications) were notified in 1953 as compared with 31 in 1952. Enquiries elicited that the following conditions appeared to contribute to the still-births.

Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	6
Pressure on cord	....	....	....	....	9
Fœtal Malformations	....	....	....	....	5
Twin pregnancy	....	....	....	....	3
Erythroblastosis fœtalis	....	....	....	....	2
Toxæmia of pregnancy....	....	....	....	....	1
Intracranial Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	....	1
Hydramnios	....	....	....	....	1
Asphyxia Pallida	....	....	....	....	1
Diabetes Mellitus of mother	....	....	....	....	1
Cause unknown	....	....	....	....	10

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Only one case was notified during the year, and the vision was unimpaired.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No cases occurred during 1953.

Care of Premature Infants.

Ninety-six Burnley babies, representing 7·8% of the total born during the year, weighed 5½ lbs. or less at birth. These were followed up by the health visitors immediately after the midwife ceased to attend or after discharge from hospital, and thereafter at frequent intervals.

Of these 96 premature infants, 33 were born at home, 62 in hospital and one in a private nursing home. The ratio of premature births to confinements is practically the same amongst mothers delivered at home and those delivered in hospital. The survival rate beyond 28 days is also the same, whether the infants were born at home or in hospital. Of the 33 infants born at home, seven were transferred to hospital for special care, and 27 survived beyond 28 days. Of the 63 born in hospital or nursing home, 51 survived beyond 28 days.

The equipment maintained to provide for the needs of babies born prematurely at home was loaned to households where suitable provision was not available.

I again draw attention to the fact that there is as yet no special unit in any of the local hospitals to which babies born prematurely in their own homes may be sent. The only provision for such cases is in the Maternity Hospital and admission to the accommodation there is dependent entirely on its not being required for babies born in the hospital.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The Committee of Management of Bankfield House of Help continues to undertake, through their social worker, aftercare of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, on behalf of the Local Authority. Twenty new cases were investigated. In fifteen instances satisfactory arrangements were made for the babies to be kept by their mothers and the other five were helped in regard to adoption of their babies. Six of the mothers were advised and assisted in connection with affiliation orders.

Maternal Mortality.

No Burnley woman died in consequence of pregnancy or childbirth.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Only five cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year; this is much below the average for recent years and would appear to be due to the omission by the resident medical staff of the Maternity Hospital to notify cases occurring there.

Day Nurseries.

No alteration has been made in the accommodation provided in the two day nurseries administered by the Local Health Authority. The average attendances throughout the year were 47 at Bank Hall Nursery (54 places) and 22 at Hargher Clough Nursery (26 places). In Bank Hall Nursery the majority of the children were under three years of age, and in Hargher Clough Nursery under 2 years of age. Children between 3 and 5 years of age are accommodated in the Education Authority's ten nursery schools and six nursery classes. The total number on the rolls of these schools and classes at the end of the year was 712.

Regular medical supervision of all nursery children is undertaken.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

In Burnley there are no privately administered nurseries or nurseries established by employers for children of their employees. There are no registered child minders.

PARTICULARS OF WORK AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

CENTRE	No. of Sessions	ATTENDANCES												Grand Total	Average per Session	No. of Doctors' Consultations		No. in attendance at end of year and who were	
		Under 1 year		1—2 yrs.		2—3 yrs.		3—4 yrs.		4—5 yrs.		Total				Infants	Children over 1 yr.	under 1 year	1—5 years
		1st	Subse-quent	1st	Subse-quent	1st	Subse-quent	1st	Subse-quent	1st	Subse-quent								
Gannow ...	102	188	3059	4	482	8	210	3	113	2	109	205	3973	4178	41	813	329	171	293
Colne Road....	51	94	1683	7	336	3	131	2	54	—	20	106	2224	2330	46	351	120	96	165
Mt. Pleasant..	52	173	2194	3	291	3	65	3	27	—	32	182	2609	2791	54	394	120	137	148
Florence St. ...	53	129	2002	5	216	2	96	—	26	—	22	136	2362	2498	47	489	97	104	168
Bank Hall ...	99	217	2721	3	482	8	158	3	71	2	35	233	3467	3700	37	559	173	194	267
TOTALS	357	801	11659	22	1807	24	660	11	291	4	218	862	14635	15497	43	2606	839	702	1041

Details of Work of Health Visitors during 1953.**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

Visits of newly born infants	....	....	1,204						
Re-visits 1st year	....	....	4,752						
2nd „	....	....	2,143						
3rd „	....	....	2,070						
4th „	....	....	1,739						
5th „	....	....	2,253	....	....	....	....	14,161	

Visits in connection with:—

Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51
Other infectious diseases, vaccination, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	77
Still-births and infant deaths	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56
Premature births	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
After-Care—Care of the aged	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	404
Other after care and convalescent cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
Enquiries re nursery children	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	267
Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76
Ante-Natal cases (191 visits re admission to Maternity Hospital)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	367
Lying-in patients discharged early from Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27
Others (including accidents in the home)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	184
Ineffective visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,820

Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	357
Number of Attendances at the Centres by Health Visitors	....	....	1,020	
Number of Attendances at the Nursery Schools or Classes by Health Visitors	....	....	72	
Number of Sessions attended at the Chest Clinic (Day, 293 ; Evening, 52)	....	....	345	

Visits to Tuberculosis Cases:—

Notifications under Tuberculosis Regulations	....	82		
For After-Care purposes	....	2,043		
		—	....	2,125
Patients' Attendances at Chest Clinic	....	....	....	3,931

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Number of days on which the School Clinic was open	....	....	....	303
Number of attendances at Clinic	....	....	....	23,384
Number of follow-up visits paid to School Children	....	....	....	7,551
Special visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection	....	....	....	223
Number of examinations made at Cleanliness Inspection	....	....	....	43,893

SECTION VII**MIDWIFERY SERVICE****Midwives' Act.**

29 midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1953. They were employed as follows:—

In the Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	17
As whole-time domiciliary Municipal Midwives	....	....	....	9
In private Practice as Maternity Nurses	....	....	....	3

Domiciliary Midwifery.

The Local Health Authority has an establishment of ten midwives for domiciliary midwifery.

The three midwives who practised as private maternity nurses, generally resided in the homes of their patients for about four weeks after the confinement.

Seventy-six visits were paid by the Supervisor to the midwives during the year. The Supervisor also interviewed midwives at the Health Office weekly. No midwife was suspended from practice.

A total of 1,503 confinements occurred in the Borough, including cases which came into the town from other areas for their confinements. Of these, 1,018 took place in institutions, 481 were attended by the whole-time midwives employed by the authority on domiciliary midwifery (382 as midwives and 99 as maternity nurses) ; 4 by doctors and maternity nurses in private practice.

Of the confinements of women resident in Burnley, 741 took place in hospitals and 488 at home. The domiciliary confinements are, therefore, 40% of the total. The corresponding percentages of domiciliary confinements were for 1950, 46% ; 1951, 37% ; 1952, 33%.

During the year, 499 maternity outfits were provided free of charge to all expectant mothers who required them for their confinements in their own homes.

Medical Aid Summoned by Midwives.

Fifty-seven records of sending for medical aid under Rule E. 12 of the Central Midwives Board were received from the midwives in respect of domiciliary cases. Of these 44 were on account of complications or difficult conditions of the mothers and 13 of conditions in the new born infants.

Nursing Homes.

There were no private Nursing or Maternity Homes in the County Borough in 1953.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care.

At present all general practitioners with one exception, who have accepted service under Part IV of the National Health Service Act have been included in the list of general practitioner obstetricians.

Practically all Burnley expectant mothers received ante-natal supervision either through the local health authority or hospital services.

	Ante-natal examinations			Post-natal Supervision
	1st	subsequent	Total	
Local Authority Clinic	527	1879	2406	8
Attendances at special L.A. "Blood" clinic for Rhesus factor and W.R.	555	40	595	—
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital Clinic*	1152	9939	11091	959

* These figures, supplied by the Hospital Staff, include women from other areas. Figures for Burnley residents are not available.

SECTION VIII

DENTAL SERVICE.

Report of Senior Dental Officer.

The scheme for the dental inspection and treatment of pregnant and nursing mothers referred from ante-natal clinics and children from the infant welfare centres was continued as in the past few years. Five hundred and seventy two ante-natal patients and eleven nursing mothers were referred from both the Local Authority and Maternity Hospital Ante-natal Clinics. Of these, only 307 attended for examination.

Of the 307 inspected, 109 (36%) were found to be dentally fit, while 198 (64%) were in need of treatment. The 198 were given the option of receiving treatment under the Authority's scheme or attending their private practitioners for treatment. 148 (75%) accepted treatment at the Dental Clinic, and 50 (25%) decided to have treatment privately or were indifferent. When notified to attend for treatment, 13 failed to keep their appointments. 16 attended for part of their treatment only and failed to keep their subsequent appointments. 119, together with 10 carried over from 1952, had their treatment completed or were awaiting appointments at the end of the year.

Artificial dentures were provided for 25 patients, 37 dentures being fitted. One patient had her dentures repaired.

Twenty-one children referred from the infant welfare clinics, attended for examination, 11 of whom required and received treatment.

Eighty-nine sessions were held during the year.

Numbers provided with dental care.

	Examined	Found to require treatment	Accepted treatment under Authy's Scheme	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	307	198	148	135	119
Children under 5 years of age	21	11	11	11	11

Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extractions	Anæsthetics		Fillings	Scalings and Gum treatm't	Dressings	Other Treatment	Radio- graphs	Dentures provided		Attendances for t'ment
		Local	Gen- eral						Full	Part	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	352	11	74	129	77	13	109	—	18	19	346
Children under 5 years of age	24	1	9	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	14

SECTION IX DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Four hundred and seventy-six households were assisted during the year. Approximately 84% of the persons assisted were chronic sick, aged and infirm ; 9% were persons suffering from other illnesses and 7% were maternity cases.

There continues to be a greater demand for assistance from the Home Help Service than can be met by the present staff of 44 home helps. This demand comes mainly from elderly persons who by reason of senility and chronic illness are unable to undertake their own housework or shopping, and who have no relatives near at hand to help them. Although more helps could be employed, difficulty is experienced in recruiting the right type of person for this work.

No service of night attendants is provided, although there is found to be occasional need for care during the night of elderly persons, particularly those with failing eyesight, incontinence and slight senile mental derangement, etc.

The Domestic Help Organiser supervises the helps, investigates the needs and circumstances of applicants for assistance and recruits the personnel.

The total wages paid to the Domestic Help staff during the year ended 31st March, 1954 was £10,858, and the income from charges made for the service was only £682. The net expenditure on the service amounted to £10,974.

Type of Cases	Total cases attended		Cases Completed		Cases remaining on books at 31/12/53	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Maternity	33	6.9	32	18.6	1	0.3
Tuberculosis	7	1.5	2	1.2	5	1.7
Illness of housewife	34	7.1	20	11.6	14	4.6
Chronic Sick	104	21.9	30	17.4	74	24.3
Aged and Infirm	298	62.6	88	51.2	210	69.1
	476	—	172	—	304	—

Periods for which Help was provided.

Less than one month		1-3 months		3-6 months		6-12 months		Over 12 months	
No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age
88	18.4	39	8.1	41	8.8	70	14.7	238	50.0

No. of patients receiving help at 1/1/53	....	....	....	....	....	263
No. of new patients during the year	....	....	....	....	....	213
Total No. of patients who received help during the year	....	....	....	....	....	476
No. of patients receiving help at 31/12/53	....	....	....	....	....	304
No. of Domestic Helps at 31/12/53—						
Whole-time....	....	....	....	....	....	41
Part-time ....	....	....	....	....	....	2
No. of visits by the Organiser to homes of patients in connection with the service	....	....	....	....	....	926

“ Meals on Wheels ” Service.

1953 was the first full year during which the “ Meals on Wheels ” service was in operation. This service is provided by the Trustees of the Burnley District Sick Poor Fund. The Charity was established by the Board of Charity Commissioners to administer the funds of the former Burnley District Nursing Association. The yearly income of the Charity is to be applied, inter alia, to the supply to sick poor persons in their own homes of cooked meals and special foods. The Trustees include three appointed by the Council of the County Borough of Burnley and the Mayor and Medical Officer of Health. The Town Clerk and the Borough Treasurer are Clerk and Treasurer respectively to the Trustees, and the administration of the meals scheme is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department. The Local Health Authority makes a contribution towards the cost of the “ meals on wheels ” scheme.

Two course midday meals are provided on five days each week. The recipients receive these dinners on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of one week and on Tuesday and Thursday of the alternate week. The meals are cooked in the Local Authority's Municipal Kitchen, transported in a motor vehicle provided with a hot oven, and each recipient's meal is delivered in a separate container. The local W.V.S. assist in the distribution of the meals. Each meal costs 1/6d. and the recipients are expected to pay 9d. for it.

During 1953, between 30 and 40 meals were supplied daily. A total of 7,682 meals were provided at a cost of £576 3s. 0d. The income received from the recipients was £288 1s. 6d.

SECTION X

HOME NURSING SERVICE

One thousand, eight hundred and forty five patients were nursed. This entailed 45,558 home visits by the nurses. Taking into consideration a shortage in the establishment of nurses throughout the year, this figure is very satisfactory. It indicates that the case load of each nurse is much too high, and this volume of work could only be achieved by unremitting hard work, conscientiously undertaken.

The home nurses are now called upon to an increasing extent to give injections, especially of insulin and antibiotics, for medical practitioners. Only essential nursing visits are made on Sundays, and although no regular night service is provided, it has been occasionally necessary to undertake urgent nursings late at night.

In addition to the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, the nursing staff at the end of the year consisted of three whole-time and two part-time "Queen's" nurses, two part-time general trained nurses, four whole-time and two part-time enrolled assistant nurses.

Two nurses attended a refresher course during 1953.

The Local Health Authority is affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

SUMMARY.

Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1952	....	306
Number of new patients during 1953	....	1,539
Total number of patients nursed	....	1,845
Total number of patients discharged or died	....	1,521
Number of patients remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1953	....	324
Number of nursing visits made during the year	....	45,558

METHOD OF DISCHARGE.

Number of patients convalescent	....	952
Number of patients died	....	304
Number of patients removed to Hospital	....	205
Number of patients removed from the Books for other causes	....	60

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

Medical	....	1,270
Surgical	....	244
Gynæcological	....	25

1,539

The classification includes:—

	Cases		Cases
Infective and parasitic diseases	27	Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	24
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	61	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	84
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	Diseases of the bones and joints....	32
Neoplasms	84	Diseases of early infancy....	11
Allergic, endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases	39	Senility and other conditions of old people	101
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs....	31	Accidents, poisonings and violence....	54
Mental, psychoneurotic disorders	—	Gynæcological diseases (other than Genito-Urinary)	25
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	149	Enema (prior to X-ray examinations)	108
Diseases of Circulatory System....	183	Enema (constipation, obstruction, etc.)	123
Diseases of Respiratory System (other than pneumonia)	118	Various post-operative conditions	98
Pneumonia	56		
Diseases of Digestive System	8		
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	34		
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	81		

Included in the above are:—

(a) Children under 5 years	76
(b) Children 5-14 years	25

The 1,539 New Cases were referred by:—

Doctors	1,435
Victoria Hospital	7
General Hospital	1
Public Health Department	35
Applications by relatives	61
	<hr/> 1,539 <hr/>

SECTION XI

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Care of the Aged and Sick and Infirm.

The health visitors devote considerable time in endeavouring to effect amelioration in the social circumstances of aged persons, many of whom are sick and infirm. For this purpose co-operation is maintained with the officers of the Social Services Department and the National Assistance Board, medical practitioners, the hospitals' almoner, the Council of Social Service, and other voluntary agencies. Interviews are arranged with relatives who may be able to assist those old people; home help and home nursing are arranged and midday meals provided where necessary.

When admission of aged sick to the wards for chronic cases in the General Hospital is sought, the health visiting staff co-operate with the Hospitals' Bed Bureau by reporting on home circumstances to ensure that priority of admission is given to those most in need of hospital care. They also investigate the home conditions of those due for discharge to ensure that houses which have been unoccupied for lengthy periods are prepared for the reception of the patients and that any necessary assistance from other sources is given.

Reports were completed for the information of the Bed Bureau respecting sixty-seven men and ninety-three women. Owing to the demand on the accommodation in the geriatric wards, only twenty-eight men and twenty-eight women were admitted to these wards. Nineteen men and four women died whilst awaiting admission.

Care and After-Care of Tuberculous Persons and Contacts.

One health visitor is employed whole-time on the care and after-care of tuberculous persons and their contacts. All family contacts are visited and encouraged to attend the chest clinic for examination. Practically all do so, and the few who are unwilling to be examined are generally elderly members of the family.

The health visitor attends all sessions at the Chest Clinic and thus becomes aware of the extent of the disease in each case, knows what domiciliary treatment is recommended and learns of the condition of contacts. She also accompanies the chest physician on his domiciliary visits. She is thus able to ensure that the advice given by the chest physician is carried out and that any subsequent appointments of contacts at the Chest Clinic are kept.

It is more difficult to ensure that persons who have been in contact with tuberculous cases at places of work are examined by the chest physician. Domiciliary visits are made to such persons if information regarding them can be obtained, and the aid of medical practitioners, particularly those who are also medical officers of factories, is frequently successful in arranging "contact" examinations. Where a welfare officer or factory nurse is employed, his or her assistance is obtained, without divulging confidential information.

During the winter of 1953-54, when two Miniature Radiography Units were stationed in the Borough, the opportunity was taken to encourage all workers in factories to have x-ray examinations.

The chest physician undertakes after-care work for the Local Health Authority, and in this capacity refers patients suitable for light work or sheltered employment to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and confers from time to time with the Disablement Rehabilitation Officer regarding suitable employment. When occasion arises, the tuberculosis health visitor confers with factory welfare officers regarding the return to employment, after treatment, or when a recovered case takes up new employment.

No notified cases of tuberculosis are known to be employed in any trade involving the preparation or handling of food.

When deaths occur of persons whose tuberculosis was not notified during life, contacts are traced and advised to be examined by the chest physician.

The Home Nursing Service attended 61 persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, in their homes, both for general nursing care and to give injections of streptomycin, etc.

Children suspected by the school medical officers to present symptoms of early tuberculosis are referred to the chest physician, with whom these officers

maintain good liaison. Between November 1953 and April 1954, x-ray examination by the Miniature Radiography Units was offered to all school children aged 11 years and upwards. 3,953 school children were x-rayed; one case of tuberculosis was found and two others were confirmed on subsequent examination at the Chest Clinic.

Special consideration is given by the Housing Committee to recommendations made by the medical officer of health and chest physician, for re-housing of families, a member of which is tuberculous, and where overcrowding or other conditions are detrimental to the health of the patient or his family.

Epilepsy.

The Social Services Committee, which carries out the duties under Parts III and IV of the National Health Service Act, 1948, has not implemented a scheme for the welfare of handicapped persons, other than blind and deaf, and the Social Services Department has no information regarding cases of epilepsy.

At the end of 1953, fifteen epileptic children of school age were known to the School Health Service. Eleven of these suffer from major and four from minor epilepsy. Eight of the major and four of the minor cases are able to attend ordinary schools and are kept under frequent supervision. Two children suffering from major epilepsy are in a residential special school. One youth with major epilepsy and very defective vision has been receiving home tuition under arrangements made by the Education Committee. Three children under five years of age are under supervision by the Child Welfare Service. Two of these suffer from minor and one from major epilepsy.

Thirty-two male and nineteen female adult and adolescent epileptics are on the Disablement Register of the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and at the time of writing six of these men were registered as unemployed. No information is readily available of the number in employment or the types of work undertaken, apart from two men suffering from petit mal who are employed in the local Remploy factory.

Cerebral Palsy.

As the Social Services Committee has not implemented a scheme for the welfare of handicapped persons, other than blind and deaf, the Social Services Department has no information regarding cases of cerebral palsy.

At the end of 1953, five spastic children were attending ordinary schools in the Borough, five were in residential special schools or boarding homes and two were unable to attend school and received home tuition under arrangements made by the Education Committee.

Four children under five years of age, suffering from cerebral palsy, are known to the Public Health Department. One of these is a case of brain tumour. Another child, aged one year, has paralysis associated with spina bifida. These children are kept under supervision by the Infant Welfare staff, and if the necessity arises, the services of the consultant orthopaedic surgeon and the paediatrician are available.

Two adolescent mental defectives are known to be spastics. One is an imbecile; the other, who is feeble-minded, is now being given a trial in the local Remploy factory. The number of adult spastics in the Borough is not known. The Disablement Register of the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service contains names of twenty-nine men and nine women who are registered under the general heading "Organic Nervous Disease," but this includes Disseminated Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Cerebral Thrombosis and Hemiplegia. The number of these who are in employment is not readily available. One adult male spastic is employed in the local Remploy factory.

Chronic Carriers of Infection.

A register is kept of persons known to be chronic carriers of infection. They are usually persons discharged from hospital while still excreting the infective organisms. Supervision is maintained to ensure that they do not engage in employment involving the handling of foodstuffs, and specimens of faeces for laboratory examination are obtained from them periodically. At the end of 1953, one dysentery carrier, one paratyphoid B and six carriers of salmonella typhi-murium were under surveillance.

Convalescent Treatment.

Forty-four persons received convalescent treatment during the year. Of these, 1 mother and 2 children were sent to Brentwood Centre, Marple, where in addition to receiving convalescent treatment, the mothers are given training and advice in homecraft.

DETAILS OF PATIENTS WHO RECEIVED CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

Name of Convalescent Home	Patients				Total	Total patient weeks
	Adults M.	F.	Children M.	F.		
Manchester and Salford District Provident & Family Welfare Society's Convalescent Home "West Hill" Southport	6	15	—	—	21	43
Blackburn and District Home, St. Annes-on-Sea	4	10	—	—	14	28
Mary McArthur Home, Poulton-le-Fylde	—	2	—	—	2	4
Convalescent Home of Our Lady of Lourdes, Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands	2	—	—	—	2	4
Queen's Lodge Convalescent Home, Colwyn Bay	1	—	—	—	1	4
Brentwood Recuperative Treatment Centre, Marple, Cheshire....	—	1	—	2	3	6
Sutcliffe Rhodes Lodge Convalescent Home, Birkdale, Southport	—	1	—	—	1	2
	13	29	—	2	44	91

In addition 118 children selected through the School Health Service, each received two weeks' convalescence in the Thursby Convalescent Home, St.-Annes-on-Sea.

Provision of Nursing Equipment.

Nursing requisites are loaned to patients being nursed at home. Equipment available includes invalid chairs, crutches, air-beds, air-rings, bed pans, mattresses, blankets, bed cradles, etc. These articles are issued from the District Nurses' Home and a charge of 3d. or 6d. a week is made according to the type of article loaned.

NURSING REQUISITES LOANED DURING 1953.

Mackintosh Sheets	....	....	153	Bed Tables	....	....	....	3
Bed Pans (Metal)	....	....	140	Inhalers	....	....	....	3
Bed Pans (Rubber)	....	....	12	Bed Blocks (set)	....	....	....	4
Air Rings	....	....	103	Sputum Cups	....	....	....	2
Urinals	....	....	46	Bed with pulley	....	....	....	1
Wheel Chairs	....	....	29	Fracture Boards	....	....	....	6
Back Rests	....	....	80	Mattresses	....	....	....	1
Leg Rests	....	....	2	Pillows	....	....	....	12
Crutches (pairs)	....	....	6	Pillow Cases	....	....	....	12
Walking Stick	....	....	1	Bedsteads	....	....	....	1
Air-Beds	....	....	19	Bed Cradles	....	....	....	7
Feeding Cups	....	....	5	Sand Bags	....	....	....	2
Weighing Scales (prs.)	....	....	1					
								Total 651

Health Education.

No special campaign of health education was undertaken during 1953, but talks to small groups of persons in various organisations were again given by members of the staff. Displays of material provided by the Central Council for Health Education were arranged. Pamphlets were distributed at clinics. Film strips were used to illustrate talks, especially those given by health visitors to mothers attending infant welfare centres.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

This Section, as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables action to be taken for the compulsory removal to a hospital or other place of persons suffering from chronic disease, or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated, who are living in insanitary conditions, and who are unable to devote to themselves or receive from other persons, proper care and protection.

It was not necessary to proceed under Section 47 in respect of any case. Although a number of elderly infirm persons were found living in insanitary conditions it was possible to persuade them to accept hospital or other accommodation for their well-being.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Part III.

Welfare of the Blind, Deaf or Dumb and other Permanently Handicapped Persons:—The Social Services Committee is responsible for carrying out the powers and duties of the Council with respect to residential accommodation for the aged and infirm and welfare services for blind, deaf or dumb and other handicapped persons under Part III and IV of the Act (except Section 41) and the Regulations made thereunder.

“Moorfields,” which is that portion of the Burnley General Hospital which provides accommodation for non-sick persons under Part III of the National Assistance Act, has accommodation for 244 adults. This has been fully occupied during the year. “Healey Grange,” which was purchased, altered and extended, was opened as a hostel for 29 women on 2nd October, 1953. Other two houses, “Healey Mount” and St. John’s Vicarage have been purchased more recently, but are not yet ready for occupation, and a site has been obtained for further hostel accommodation.

Deaf Persons.

The Social Services Committee and the North and East Lancashire Association for the Welfare of the Deaf co-operate to ensure adequate welfare arrangements for the deaf and dumb of the Borough. A Social Centre for the deaf is provided by the Association. The Authority makes a contribution to the Association, based on the number of deaf persons in the Borough.

Blind Persons.

The Register of the Blind contains the following:—

Number on Register at 1st January, 1953	....	....	....	240
Number of new cases during 1953	....	....	....	30
Re-certified	....	....	....	—
Transfer from other Authorities	....	....	....	2
Deaths during 1953	....	....	....	27
De-certified	....	....	....	2
Removals from Register during 1953	....	....	....	2
Number on Register at 31st December, 1953	....	....	....	241

The Authority's Workshop for the Blind, employs the following blind persons:—

				Burnley		Lancs. County		Total
				Men	Women	Men	Women	
Basketry Dept.	Workers	....	....	7	—	7	—	14
	Trainees	....	....	2	—	—	—	2
Knitting Dept.	Workers	....	....	—	7	—	4	11
	Trainees	....	....	—	1	—	—	1
Totals				9	8	7	4	28

Two Home Teachers for the Blind are employed by the Social Services Committee and the Blind Society for Burnley and District carry out welfare arrangements and provide a Social Centre for the Blind.

Of the 30 persons examined by the Eye Specialist during 1953, 21 were over 70 years of age when examined, 7 were between 60 and 69 years and two were 50 and 52 years respectively, 11 were not recommended for any treatment. In order to ascertain to what extent treatment recommended on Form B.D.8 was in fact obtained, the health visitors visited in March 1954 each of the 19 persons for whom treatment was recommended. Their enquiries showed that of the nine cases advised to have optical treatment, six had obtained spectacles shortly after examination by the ophthalmologist, but in one of these the spectacles obtained twelve months prior to the visit of the health visitor were now unsuitable owing to further deterioration of vision; three were wearing spectacles obtained 2 months, 5 months and 12 months respectively prior to examination by the ophthalmic surgeon. The two persons recommended medical treatment had not received any treatment.

Of the eight cases of cataract recommended for surgical treatment, one was considered unsuitable on general grounds; only one had received surgical treatment; the hospital admission of one case had to be postponed on two occasions because of intercurrent ailments and admission was being awaited; one was awaiting dental treatment prior to admission to hospital; one was attending the Hospital Eye Department as an out-patient; one was awaiting admission to hospital; and one was attending another eye specialist.

A summary of the Eye Specialist's findings and recommendations in each case is sent to the patient's medical practitioner.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO REGISTER TO REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS AND TO REGISTER OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS DURING 1953.

No. of Cases Examined	Recommendations in para. 7 (c) of Form B.D. 8	Causes of Disability			No. of cases which on follow-up action have received treatment
		Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Total Causes
11	(a) No treatment	6	1	—	12
2	(b) Medical treatment	—	1	—	2
8	(c) Surgical treatment	8	3	—	11
9	(d) Optical treatment	5	3	—	10

SUMMARY OF FORMS B.D.8.

Age at Onset of Eye Trouble		Age at onset of blindness		Age at time of exam. for admission to Register	Recommendation on para 7(c) of Form B.D.8	Causes of Disability	Date of Examination	Follow-up of cases for whom treatment was recommended
Rt. Eye	Left Eye	Rt. Eye	Left Eye					
77	77	77	77	80	None	Vascular Disease and Nephritis	8. 4.53	Wearing glasses supplied in 1952; having "eye drops" under hospital supervision No treatment received.
77	77	82	82	84	None	Cataract: Arteriosclerosis	19. 8.53	
N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	64	Optical	Glaucoma	14. 8.53	
78	60	79	60	79	Surgical	Cataract (Operation inadvisable on general grounds)	22.10.53	No treatment received. Died March, 1954. Admission to hospital arranged on two occasions but not accepted because of other illness. Now awaiting further notification. Glasses obtained Jan., 1954. Having "eye drops."
72	72	77	77	82	Medical	Glaucoma	5. 2.53	
65	63	67	64	67	Surgical	Cataract; Aphakia right eye	15.10.53	
72	70	73	71	74	Optical	Cataract; Glaucoma	17.12.53	Glasses obtained September, 1953. No treatment received.
25	30	25	63	66	None	Cataract (Congenital); Keratitis Right Eye	9. 4.53	
6	4	20	14	75	None	Aphakia Left Eye	11.12.53	
70	68	80	70+	86	None	Myopic error (present glasses satisfactory)	15. 5.53	Glasses obtained September, 1953. No treatment received.
75	75	77	77	78	Optical	Cataract; Glaucoma; Choroidal Sclerosis	19. 8.53	
46	46	68	68	78	None	Myopic error; Arteriosclerosis	1. 5.53	
74	74	75	75	75	Medical	Cataract; non-industrial trauma Hypermetropia; Macular Degeneration	13. 2.53	

MALES

Age at Onset of Eye Trouble		Age at onset of blindness		Age at time of exam. for admission to Register	Recommendation on para 7(c) of Form B.D.8 Treatment.	Causes of Disability	Date of Examination	Follow-up of cases for whom treatment was recommended
Rt. Eye	Left Eye	Eye Rt.	Left Eye					
N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	74	Optical	Cataract; Myopic error; Amblyopia ex anopsia	25. 9.53	Glasses obtained October, 1953. Now awaiting admission to hospital for operation.
43	43	43	43	80	Optical	Cataract; Myopic error. Had Surgical treatment before examination	11.12.53	Wears glasses obtained July 1953 and said to be suitable.
N.S.	N.S.	82	79	83	Surgical	Cataract	18. 9.53	No treatment received.
N.S.	N.S.	71	71	71	Optical	Local infection of coats of eyes	26. 2.53	Glasses obtained March 1953, but not now satisfactory as vision deteriorating.
N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	77	Optical	Co. Hypermetropic Astigmatism	22. 5.53	Glasses obtained June 1953. Under hospital supervision.
77	41	78	78	78	None	Cataract; Left eye deteriorated with left-facial palsy complicating pregnancy.	23.12.53	
N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	75	Surgical	Right Eye; Vitreous Haemorrhage	12. 8.53	Glasses obtained; attending hospital Eye Department as out-patient.
70	70	72	71	74	Surgical & Optical	Cataract; Glaucoma, Rt. Eye. Left Eye excised	6. 2.53	Attending another Eye Specialist; having "eye drops."
70+	N.S.	80	60	84	None	Cataract; Glaucoma; Bilateral resolved Iridocyclitis. Had bilateral flap sclerotomy previously.	1. 5.53	
76	68	76	75	78	?Surgical	Cataract; Arteriosclerosis	24. 4.53	Awaiting teeth extraction prior to surgical treatment.
45	45	51	51	52	Surgical	Cataract; Glaucoma. Had bilateral extra-capsular lens extractions, combined with full Iridectomies, following filtration operations on both eyes	14. 8.53	Had surgical treatment October 1953. Glasses obtained November, 1953.
57	child hood	62	child hood	65	None	Local infection of coats of eyes	20. 2.53	
N.S.	N.S.	69	69	69	Surgical	Cataract; Myopic error	18.12.53	No treatment received. Awaiting admission to hospital.
8	8	Not Blind		50	None	Thyrototoxicosis; Myopic error	1.10.53	
N.S.	60	N.S.	N.S.	85	None	Choroidal Sclerososis	12. 3.53	No treatment received. Wearing glasses obtained October 1953.
N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	69	Optical	Cataract left eye; Aphakia right eye.	18.12.53	Glasses obtained April 1953.
67	65	68	67	69	Optical	Glaucoma left eye; Iridocyclitis right eye.	27. 3.53	

N.S.—Not stated on Form B.D.8.

SECTION XII

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The administration of the Mental Health Service is directly under the control of the Medical Officer of Health, and three Duly Authorised Officers (two male and one female), who are also mental health workers, are employed for statutory duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and for purposes of prevention and after-care of cases of mental illness and the supervision and care of mental defectives.

These officers work in close liaison with the Consultant Psychiatrist and Psychiatric Social Worker of the local hospitals, and frequently attend the out-patients psychiatric clinic, where their knowledge of and reports on the home circumstances and social background of the patients are of assistance to the psychiatrist.

Many patients showing signs of incipient mental disturbance have been assisted by the mental health workers, who by domiciliary supervision and assistance in rectifying unsatisfactory domestic conditions, have done much to alleviate anxieties and prevent mental breakdowns.

Particular attention has been given to the after-care of patients discharged from mental hospitals. It is important that contact should be made immediately after the patients' return home. As these patients have usually been known to the mental health workers prior to their admission to hospital, visits are in most instances welcomed and the confidence of both the patients and their relatives is readily gained. The mental health workers have been very successful in assisting in the rehabilitation of patients and in their re-establishment in employment, as well as introducing them to appropriate statutory and voluntary agencies.

An increasing proportion of patients requiring in-patient treatment are now admitted as voluntary patients. In 1953, 47% of admissions were arranged under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, as compared with 34% in the previous year.

The problem of aged persons who are borderline cases of senile dementia is ever present. Such cases seldom require admission to a mental hospital. Beds in geriatric wards rarely become available and admission to them involves a wait of many months. These borderline cases frequently are not capable of living alone, without assistance. Efforts are made to arrange for their care and comfort, by encouraging near relatives to provide some help. Unfortunately so many female relatives are employed in industry that assistance from them rarely amounts to much, and reliance must be placed more on the Home Help and Home Nursing Services.

The supervision of mental defectives involves frequent domiciliary visits both to households where the care of low grade cases, such as imbeciles and idiots, prove a heavy burden on housewives and where other defectives are occasionally difficult to control. In this latter type, the visits of the mental health workers have a steadying influence. Routine supervision is maintained over those who are on licence from hospitals and periodic reports on such cases are sent to hospitals. Here again assistance is given in finding suitable employment, in interviewing prospective employers and foremen under whom defectives will work, and by ensuring that the defectives' leisure is spent wisely.

In January 1953, the Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives was transferred to Gannow Clinic, where facilities for classification of defectives, occupational therapy, recreational activities and the serving of meals are much better. The centre accepts cases from the adjoining areas of Lancashire. The number on the register was increased from 30 to 39. Twenty one are Burnley residents and 18 are from districts adjoining Burnley. The staff of the Occupation Centre is a Superintendent and two Assistants.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938.

	During 1953				Total as at 1st January, 1954.			
	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1953								
(a) Cases at 31st December ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with." Action taken on reports by—								
(i) Local Education Authorities on children—								
(1) While at school or liable to attend school	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) On leaving special schools	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
(3) On leaving ordinary schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Police or by Courts	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other Sources	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground	2	2	2	8	—	—	—	—
(c) Cases reported but not confirmed as defectives by the 31st December and thus excluded from (a) and (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number of cases reported during the year	5	4	7	9	—	—	—	—

2. Disposal of Cases—

(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with," number—								
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	1	2	3	1	9	10	16	18
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Place of Safety"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Institutions	2	—	2	—	6	3	66	51
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number—								
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	2	2	2	8	3	2	14	16
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Item 2	5	4	7	9	18	15	96	85

3. Classification of defectives in the Community on 1.1.54—

(a) Cases included in item 2(a)(i) to (iii) above in need of institutional care—								
(1) In urgent need of institutional care—								
(i) "cot and chair" cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
(iii) medium grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) not in urgent need of institutional care								
(i) "cot and chair" cases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
(ii) ambulant low grade cases	—	—	—	—	9	8	6	7
(iii) medium grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
(iv) high grade cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Total of item 3 (a)	—	—	—	—	9	10	16	18

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
3. Classification of defectives in the Community on 1.1.54—continued—				
(b) of the cases included in items 2(a)(i) and (ii) and 2(b)(i) overleaf, number considered suitable for—				
(i) occupation centre ...	9	8	4	4
(ii) industrial centre ...	—	—	1	—
(iii) home training ...	—	—	—	1
Total of item 3(b) ...	9	8	5	5

(c) of the cases included in 3(b) number receiving training on 1.1.54—				
(i) in occupation centre ...	9	7	2	3
(ii) in industrial centre ...	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home ...	—	—	—	—
Total of item 3(c) ...	9	7	2	3

4. Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions, under Community Care (including Voluntary Supervision) or in " Places of Safety " on 1st January, 1953, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1953—

	M.	F.	Total
(a) Ceased to be under care	—	—	—
(b) Died, removed from area, or lost sight of	2	3	5
Total	2	3	5

5. Of the total number of mental defectives under Supervision or Guardianship or no longer under care—

(a) Number who have given birth to children while unmarried during 1953 NONE

	Males	Females
(b) Number who have married during 1953	—	—

No. of Reports to Mental Deficiency Institutions 79

No. of domiciliary visits made 811

	Burnley cases	County cases	Total cases
Occupation Centre—			
No. of persons on Register, 1st January, 1953	15	15	30
No. of new admissions	7	5	12
No. of discharges	1	2	3
No. remaining on Register, 31st Dec., 1953	21	18	39
Average attendances during the year	17	15	32

Administration of Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during the year 1953.

	Other Auth's	Burnley	Total
1. No. of patients admitted to Mental Hospitals—			
(a) under Lunacy Act	57	86	143
(b) under Mental Treatment Act	48	78	126
2. No. of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals—			
(a) under Lunacy Act	35	60	95
(b) under Mental Treatment Act	34	43	77
3. No. of patients died	16	14	30
4. Total number of Burnley patients in Mental Hospitals at 31st December 1953			274
5. No. of reports sent to Mental Hospitals			75
6. No. of domiciliary visits			890

SECTION XIII AMBULANCE SERVICE

During 1953 the ambulances made 7,860 journeys, carried 20,889 patients and covered 111,355 miles. The mileage was 3,357 more than in 1952 and the number of patients carried increased by 2,064.

The increases in patients carried and total mileage covered in the last five years are shown by the following figures:—

Year	Journeys	Patients Carried	Total Mileage
1949	{ not	12,138	91,424
1950	{ available	14,908	98,433
1951	6,447	17,112	97,845
1952	7,186	18,825	107,998
1953	7,860	20,889	111,355

There is now a greater awareness among hospital staffs of the necessity to economise in the use of ambulances, and fewer occasions occur on which ambulances are kept waiting at hospitals for unduly lengthy periods.

An arrangement was agreed upon with the Hospital Management Committee and the consultant surgeons for the co-ordination of the Hospital and Ambulance Services in the event of a major disaster in this area. The scheme provides for the presence of a surgeon and nursing staff at the scene, the distribution of casualties among the hospitals, instructions to the ambulance staff concerning destination of casualties, supplementation of ambulances by bus transport for sitting cases, etc.

At the end of 1953 the fleet consisted of six ambulances and one sitting case car. An additional sitting case car was obtained early in 1954. Both cars can carry eight sitting cases or four sitting cases and a stretcher case. These smaller and more economical vehicles are largely used for the transport of out-patients of hospitals clinics. All the ambulance vehicles, with one exception, have been purchased within the last six years.

The ambulances continue to be stationed in temporary premises, in which they are not sufficiently protected in bad weather, pending the completion of the Authority's new garage for all Corporation vehicles.

The staff consists of one ambulance officer and twenty driver-attendants.

AMBULANCE STATISTICS FOR 1953.

Abortive and Service Journeys	Gas and Air, Oxygen, Blood etc. Journeys	Accident or Emergency		Others		Infectious Diseases		Totals		Mileage		
		Journeys	Patients Carried	Journeys	Patients Carried	Journeys	Patients Carried	Journeys	Patients Carried	Amb.	Car.	Total
466	1149	1133	1164	4957	19549	157	176	7860	20889	88917	22438	111355

SECTION XIV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

No changes were made during 1953 in the sources of supply, methods of treatment or distribution of water.

The consumption of water during the year was 1,151,444,094 gallons—approximately 17½ million gallons less than in the previous year.

The supply of water is ample for the needs of the town. The rainfall, as measured at four different points on the gathering grounds showed an average of 44.92 inches in the year. The lowest amount measured was 42.66 inches and the highest 46.38 inches.

Thirty-six samples of water were submitted to chemical and 38 to bacteriological analyses. These were mainly samples taken from house taps at different parts of the town and represented supplies from the mixed supply of Heckenhurst reservoir and the direct supplies from Cant Clough and Swinden reservoirs. One sample was found to contain B. Coli Type I. in considerable quantity and necessary action was immediately taken to remedy this. Otherwise the water samples were very satisfactory.

Public Baths

The three public baths contain both slipper baths and swimming baths. 33 samples of swimming baths' water were examined bacteriologically and chemically during the year. One sample was found to have a very low chlorination resulting in the presence of B. Coli. This was remedied immediately. With this exception it was found that chlorination maintained the water in a highly satisfactory condition.

Public Cleansing.

Collection and disposal of Refuse.—No alterations have been made during 1953.

Amount of Refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1954.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse Collected	24,152	8	2
Disposal of Refuse:—			
(a) By Salvage	4,186	3	2
(b) By Combustion	2,857	12	—
(c) Screened dust, clinker, etc., tipped	14,474	12	—
(d) By controlled tipping (Refuse)	2,634	1	—
	24,152	8	2
(e) Clinker tipped resulting from (b)	942	4	—

Receptacles for Refuse in use during 1953.

No. of Premises
30,023

No. of Dustbins
30,924

General Sanitary Inspection.

Delay is still being experienced in having repairs effected owing to shortage of materials and labour, but there is some improvement as compared with 1952.

Four thousand three hundred and ten complaints were received and dealt with.

	No.
Visits to Factories with Mechanical Power	244
„ Factories without Mechanical Power	57
„ Bakeries	676
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops....	208
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	772
„ Ice Cream Manufactories and Shops	487
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' premises	443
„ Butchers, Blood Boilers and Food Preparers	195
„ Cafes, Canteens and Restaurants	1,338
„ Marine Store and Offensive Trades	28
„ Stable Manure Pits	80
„ Premises where animals are kept	2
„ Common Lodging Houses	40
„ Canal Boats	5
„ Back-to-Back and Single Dwellings	150
„ Tents, Vans, etc.	48
„ Houses Let in Lodgings	83
„ Other Dwellings	10,393
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	74
„ Old Property re Alterations	56
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	8,660
„ Alleged Overcrowded Houses	24
„ Colliery Tips	276
Drains Tested	271
No. of Legal Notices Served	616
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisance	1,722
No. of Verbal Notices Given	261
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor	53
No. of Defects Reported to Cleansing Department....	293
No. of Defects Reported to Highways Department	1,351
Interviews with Owners, Agents, etc., re Property....	1,073
Interviews with Firemen	99
Inspections re Rats and Mice Infestations	155
Visits to School Premises	13
„ Theatres and Cinemas	22
„ Public Institutions	20
„ Under Shops Act	250
Defects found and dealt with	2,783
Defects remedied during the year	2,596
Defects of various kinds on the books of the Department at the end of the year	1,168

Legal Notices served during the Year.**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—**

Section 39—Unsatisfactory Drainage	....	....	....	....	124
Section 45—Closets requiring repair	....	....	....	....	30
Section 75—Defective Dustbins	....	....	....	....	114
Section 93—General Nuisances (other defects of property)	151

BURNLEY CORPORATION ACT, 1925—

Section 53—Defective Drains	197
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SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 260 observations of one half hour duration were taken of factory chimneys, and the results notified to the firms concerned.

In one case, emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes was a contravention of the Council's Byelaw. An abatement notice was served on the firm concerned, who have now made alterations to improve the plant.

Thirty letters were sent in accordance with the Council's resolution, which is to the effect that the Town Clerk shall communicate with those firms whose chimneys emit an amount of "moderate" smoke in excess of 6 minutes, or "black" smoke for more than one, but less than two, minutes.

Results of Observations.

	Black	Moderate	Light or none
Total smoke in minutes	.... 8.75	.... 504	.... 7287.25
Average smoke in minutes	.... 0.03	.... 1.94	.... 28.03

Officials of the Ministry of Fuel and Power have continued to work in close co-operation with the Sanitary Inspectors and a considerable amount of time has again been spent at several plants in an endeavour to promote smokeless combustion. It is hoped that the continuance of this work will lead to an amelioration in the prevailing atmospheric conditions.

The Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee for Burnley and District, formed in 1949, undertook further publicity for smoke abatement by means of lectures dealing with abatement of smoke from house chimneys, and by means of the press, etc.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.**Common Lodging Houses.**

At the end of the year 7 houses were registered, the total accommodation being 238 males. 40 visits were made and 2 defects found.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

13 houses in Burnley were registered as Houses Let in Lodgings, which are divided in separate tenements, as follows:—

Tenements.			Occupants.		
One-roomed	....	74	ADULTS—Males....	....	84
Two-roomed	....	14	Females	....	70
Three-roomed	....	16	Infants under one year....	....	10
Four-roomed	....	9	Children, aged 1 to 10 years	....	29
<hr/> 113 <hr/>			<hr/> 193 <hr/>		
Visits paid	....	....	....	....	83
Defects found	....	....	....	....	33
Defects remedied	....	....	....	....	39
Verbal and Informal Notices	....	....	....	....	15

Offensive Trades.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades carried on in Burnley:

Gut Scraper	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Marine Stores	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Tripe Boilers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fellmonger....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Tallow Melter	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Inspections, 28.	Defects found, 3.	Verbal Notices, 3.					

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act, which become operative on the 1st November, 1951, requires the licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured and the registration of premises where filling materials are used in the production of upholstered articles.

There is one manufacturer of rag flock in the Borough and eleven premises where filling materials are used in the upholstery trade and these have all been licensed and registered.

During the year eleven samples of flock were taken, one of which was slightly below standard ; the manufacturer was warned.

Stable Middens.

No. of Middens, 29.	Inspections, 80.	Defects found, 4.
	Informal Notices, 4.	

No. of times manure pits sprayed to destroy larvæ of flies, 174.

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.

One hundred and fifty visits were paid to back-to-back and single houses, 83 to houses let in lodgings, and 10,393 to other dwellings.

Dirty Houses.

Sixty-one houses were suspected of being dirty, and 35 were found to be so on inspection. Warnings were given on each occasion and it was not necessary to take legal action.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The total number and types of closets in the Borough at the end of 1953 are as follows:—

Clean Water Closets ....	....	....	....	....	....	19,920
Waste Water Closets .....	....	....	....	....	....	15,702
Latrines (81) with Closets .....	....	....	....	....	....	359
Privies .....	....	....	....	....	....	125

In only eight dwellinghouses (apart from farms) having clean water closets, do the closets drain to cesspools.

During the financial year assistance was given in connection with 58 conversions of waste-water closets.

The total number of closets not on the water-carriage system is 125 of which 117 are pails and 8 tanks. The Cleansing Department is responsible for the emptying of 92 of these.

Shops Act, 1950 (Section 38).

No. of Combined Shops and Dwellinghouses in Borough....	1,531
No. of Shops only	747
Total inspections of Shops	2,105
Inspections specifically for purposes of Section 38.... ..	250

Offices.

The present establishment of Sanitary Inspectors is not such as to enable many inspections of offices to be undertaken in addition to the other duties of the Inspectors.

Camping Sites.

There are no seasonal camping sites within the Borough and no caravans are used as dwellings.

Inspection of Bakeries.

During the routine inspection of premises in which food is prepared 676 visits were made to bakehouses. The standard of cleanliness of these was found to be generally satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTION AND DEFECTS FOUND:—

Number on Register	....	....	....	....	....	170
Number of Inspections made	....	....	....	....	....	676
Verbal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	49
Informal (written) Notices	....	....	....	....	....	6
Number of Defects	....	....	....	....	....	73

Fish and Chip Shops.

No. of fish frying businesses at 31st December, 1953....	....	76
No. of Inspections	....	208
Defects found	....	16
Informal Notices	....	1
Verbal Notices	....	12

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Three rat catchers work under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is the official responsible for the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The occupiers of premises are legally responsible for clearing their buildings of rats, but the rat catchers carry out the treatment on request, no charge being made for private dwellings, and actual time and cost of materials are charged in the case of business premises.

Applications for assistance received	....	....	....	290
Visits paid by Rat Catchers to dwellinghouses	....	....	....	2,346
Visits paid by Rat Catchers to business premises	....	....	....	3,684
Visits paid by Rat Catchers to Local Authority premises	....	....	....	836
Special Inspections by Sanitary Inspectors	....	....	....	155

During the year the sewers received two maintenance treatments for destruction of rats. Two thousand six hundred and eighty one manholes were baited and of these 453 showed pre-bait takes, of which 433 were complete takes. It was estimated that 2,195 rats were destroyed as a result of the two sewer treatments.

Co-operation has continued to be forthcoming from the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, who have expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the work has been carried out. The cost of the sewer treatments during the year was approximately £416, of which half is recoverable from the Ministry and half from the Sewers Department.

Sanitary Conditions of Schools.

All the schools in the Borough are supplied with water from the town's mains.

The Sanitary Inspectors made 13 visits to schools, mainly to inspect the sanitary conveniences.

It was not necessary to close any school in the Borough on account of Infectious Disease during 1953.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors) during 1953.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspec- tions (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	274	733	8	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.....	535	244	10	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	809	977	18	—

2.—CASES in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp. (4)	By H.M. Insp. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	38	38	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	65	30	—	15	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not incl. offences relating to outwork)	18	16	—	—	—
TOTAL	122	85	—	18	—

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111).

NIL.

SECTION XV

HOUSING

Types of Dwellinghouses in the Borough at the end of 1953:—

Houses with through ventilation	....	....	....	....	27,098
Combined houses and shops	....	....	....	....	1,531
Houses without through ventilation:—					
(a) Back-to-Back	....	....	....	....	516
(b) Single Houses	....	....	....	....	120
(c) Single-roomed dwellings	....	....	....	....	5
(d) Cellar dwellings	....	....	....	....	6
Vans and Sheds	....	....	....	....	—
					29,276

Houses Inspected and Recorded.

The total houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations up to the end of 1953 was 15,277.

HOUSES WITHOUT THROUGH VENTILATION:—

Total number of back-to-back houses, single houses, single roomed dwellings and cellar dwellings	....	....	....	647
Total number of back-to-back and single houses closed or demolished during 1953	....	....	....	30
Number of houses which were included in confirmed Orders under the 5-year programme, but not yet demolished	....	....	....	3

Fitness of Houses.

Following informal and statutory notices served under the Housing and Public Health Acts, on property owners, repairs were effected to 1,098 houses.

During 1953, fifty-one houses were represented to the Council, under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, as being unfit for habitation, and by the end of the year Demolition and Closing Orders were made in respect of 45 dwellings, including houses represented in previous years; 117 were demolished or closed, and seven others which formed parts of dwellings, were closed. Practically all the tenants of these houses were applicants and had qualified for Council houses.

During the latter part of 1953, a preliminary survey was commenced to ascertain the number of houses which would require to be dealt with in a programme of slum clearance in the near future. This was completed in 1954, and indicates that approximately 1,350 houses will have to be included in clearance schemes. Included in this proposed programme are over 600 back-to-back and single houses, practically all of which are structurally bad and in disrepair. Completion of such a programme within the next quinquennium would effect the demolition of all back-to-back dwellings.

In my opinion few houses in the Borough would be suitable for “deferred demolition,” by purchase and reconditioning by the Council, as envisaged in the Housing Repairs and Rents Bill.

Eradication of Bugs.

Fifty-nine houses (7 being Council houses) were disinfected by insecticides, and furniture, etc., of one family was disinfested by hydrocyanide gas prior to removal to a new Council house.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1953.

Number of Houses erected during the year:—

By Corporation ....	....	....	....	....	....	413
By private enterprise ....	....	....	....	....	....	17
With State assistance under the Housing Acts	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Total number erected						430

Individual Unfit Houses.

(Action taken under the Public Health and Housing Acts).

Demolition of Closing Orders (Housing Acts).

Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and represented to the Local Authority ....	....	....	....	....	51
Number of Demolition Orders made (Section 11) ....	....	....	....	....	8
Number of Undertakings to close accepted (Section 11) ....	....	....	....	....	35
Number of Closing Orders made (Section 12) ....	....	....	....	....	2
					No. of Persons Displaced.
Number of Houses demolished (Section 11)	4	....	....	....	10
Number of Houses closed (Section 11)	30	....	....	....	107
Number of parts of buildings closed (Section 12)	2	....	....	....	7

Repairs.

INFORMAL ACTION. Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the year as a result of informal action by the Local Authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts 890

STATUTORY ACTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS. Number of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 305

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—

(a) by owners ....	....	....	....	....	....	183
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ....	....	....	....	....	....	24

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Number of houses made fit by owner after service of formal notice 1

SECTION XVI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Report by Veterinary Officer on Meat Inspection.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

The Council's proposals for modernisation of the Abattoirs, to enable line slaughtering to be adopted and to ensure more hygienic handling of meat are still deferred pending consideration by the Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughterhouses. In the meantime the Abattoirs, although being used to their fullest extent, were unable to cope with the increasing requirements of the surrounding districts when greater supplies of home-produced stock became available. Consequently in May, 1953, the Ministry of Food was obliged to transfer to Colne Abattoirs the slaughtering requirements for the Boroughs of Rawtenstall and Bacup, which had been slaughtered in Burnley since the inception of meat control in 1940.

Despite the reduction in through-put during the latter seven months of the year, the number of animals slaughtered in the Burnley Abattoirs during 1953 was 51,981, and constituted a record for the Burnley slaughterhouses. Owing to inadequate hanging space at the Abattoirs, which in turn restricts the slaughtering capacity, 466 sides of home-killed beef and the carcasses of 1,648 pigs and 20 sheep had to be imported from other slaughtering centres. These sides and carcasses were inspected on arrival in addition to those derived from the animals slaughtered locally.

All animals passing through the Burnley Abattoirs are examined both ante-mortem and post-mortem. Systematic inspection of all animals slaughtered is carried out, in accordance with the recommendations contained in Ministry of Food Memorandum 3 Meat, by whole-time sanitary inspectors who possess certificates as inspectors of meat and other foods and who are under the supervision of the Veterinary Officer. This is the ideal system of meat inspection and is one which has been in operation in some Continental countries and the United States of America for many years, but which so far has been adopted by only a few local authorities in England.

The Ministry of Agriculture's national campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis is already showing its effect in the Abattoirs statistics. Although during the previous five years there was a slight reduction yearly in the incidence of bovine tuberculosis found on post-mortem examination of cows slaughtered for food purposes, this downward trend was more marked in 1953. Only 31% of such animals were found to be affected, compared with 42% in 1952 and an average of 50% in the years prior to 1947. The fall in the incidence of tuberculous disease in calves is even more marked, being 0.23% in 1953. This is half the incidence found in the preceding year. When tuberculosis is found in calf carcasses, the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture is notified, in order that the dam may be traced and subjected to veterinary examination without delay to eliminate a potentially open case of tuberculosis in a dairy cow.

The system of slaughtering of livestock by the Ministry of Food does not allow for the resting of stock for at least 24 hours prior to slaughter, which is a material requirement in connection with palatability and food value of meat. Consequently transit-fever was not uncommon and in one month eleven out of twenty-six in-calf cows which were slaughtered for food, were found on post-mortem examination to be affected. Resting these animals for 24 to 48 hours would have enabled recovery to have taken place.

Particulars of animals slaughtered at the Burnley Abattoirs during 1953, and the extent of diseased conditions found therein, are as follows:—

	No. of animals slaughtered and examined	Animals Diseased					
		Tuberculosis			Diseases other than Tuberculosis		
		Whole carcasses condemned	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage of animals inspected	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage of animals inspected
Horses	50	—	—	—	—	2	4.0%
Cattle excluding Cows	4,669	9	368	8.07%	30	2,255	48.94%
Cows	3,991	69	1,177	31.22%	40	3,005	76.29%
Calves	1,743	4	—	0.23%	54	20	4.25%
Sheep & Lambs	34,819	—	—	—	23	3,253	9.41%
Pigs	6,709	8	327	4.96%	43	250	4.37%
TOTAL	51,981	90	1,872	3.77%	190	8,785	17.26%

In addition to the above number of animals slaughtered, 466 sides of beef, 20 sheep and 1,648 pigs from other depots, were examined.

The amount of meat found to be diseased and unfit for human consumption in the course of post-mortem examination of the animals referred to above during 1953 was:—

	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
On account of Tuberculosis	47	12	2	26
On account of other conditions	41	17	0	16
	89	9	3	14

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Sections 8 to 14.

Visits made to premises where food is prepared, stored or sold were as follows:—

Abattoirs	....	....	1,246	Wholesale warehouses	....	62
Food Shops and Food preparing premises	....	....	1,233	School Canteen kitchens	....	253
Market	....	....	253	Other premises	....	6

Number of infringements found during the above visits was 184.

During the course of the above visits the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption:—

Meat (fresh and cooked)	3,007 lbs.	Bacon	....	....	138 lbs.
Tinned Meats	....	Dried Egg	....	....	56 lbs.
Tinned Fish	....	Vegetables	....	....	3,863 lbs.
Tinned Milk	....	Fish (Wet)	....	....	1,708 lbs.
Tinned and Bottled	....	Dried Fruits	....	....	110 lbs.
Fruits	....	Cereals and	....	....	....
Tinned Soups, Veggies., etc.	4,511 tins.	Confectionery	....	....	219 lbs.
Jellies	....	Cheese	....	....	101 lbs.
Mustard	....	Jam, Syrup, etc.	....	....	211 lbs.

Total weight—10 tons, 10 cwt., 0 qr., 18 lbs.

Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

Cases dealt with under these regulations numbered 29, the greater number being in connection with the production of distribution of meat.

Disease of Animals Act, 1950 (Duties of Local Authority).

Number of inspections carried out	....	....	....	84
Number of infringements found	....	....	....	25
Number of verbal notices	....	....	....	21
Number of notices served	....	....	....	11

Disease of Animals Act, 1950.

Sheep Scab Order, 1938. No special action under the Order was required during the year.

Swine Fever Order, 1938. Two suspected outbreaks occurred.

Anthrax Order, 1938. Three cattled slaughtered in the Abattoirs were found on post-mortem examination to have pathological changes suggestive of anthrax, but the disease was not confirmed by bacteriological investigation.

Foot and Mouth Disease Order, 1938. No action was necessary under this Order.

Fowl Pest Order, 1938. Following outbreaks of fowl pest in 1952, four further outbreaks occurred during the early part of 1953, involving the slaughter of over 1,500 head of poultry.

Tuberculosis Orders, 1938 and 1946. The Veterinary Officer acting for the Ministry of Agriculture, arranged for the slaughter and post-mortem examination of two cows under the provisions of these Orders. In addition, the dams of three calves found in the Abattoirs to be affected with congenital tuberculosis, were traced and two were slaughtered.

Milk Supply.

Incidence of Bovine Tuberculosis. Fifty three samples of non-heat treated milk were submitted to bacteriological examination and three of these were found to be positive. Particulars of these are:—

Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk	....	....	Negative, 13 ; Positive, Nil
Accredited Milk	....	....	Negative, 3 ; Positive, 1
Undesignated Milk	....	....	Negative, 34 ; Positive, 2

The quantities of both tuberculin tested and pasteurised milk retailed in the Borough have increased considerably during recent years and they now comprise about 80% of the total supplied locally. However the incidence of bovine tubercle bacilli in milk shows no appreciable reduction. If tuberculin tested milk is excluded, the incidence in raw milk samples is one in twelve. To ensure milk free from tuberculous infection, compulsory heat treatment of all non-tuberculin-tested raw milk, as provided for in the Food and Drugs Act, 1950, is essential.

In September, 1953, a survey of the milk supplies distributed in the Borough revealed that 95% was of the "safe" type. The types distributed were:—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)....	....	....	....	22.8%
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	....	....	....	8.6%
Pasteurised	....	....	....	49.4%
Sterilised	....	....	....	14.5%
Accredited	....	....	....	1.4%
Undesignated	....	....	....	3.3%

The Council requested the Ministry of Food to schedule the area under the Food and Drugs Act, 1950, in order to ensure that all milk retailed in Burnley would be of the "safe" type, but the Ministry could not, at that time, comply with the Council's request.

Examination of Milk for Cleanliness.

There has been a marked improvement in the cleanliness, and, therefore, in the keeping quality of graded milk during the past two years. This is due partly to the more extensive use of detergents in the washing of dairy utensils. Producers are also more alive to the need to combat mastitis in their herds. The cleanliness of undesignated milks shows a decline, as over 50% of these were found to have poor keeping quality. This results in wastage in the home on account of early souring, particularly during the summer months. As undesignated milk is not retailed at a lower price, housewives should insist upon being supplied with tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk.

Three hundred and thirty four samples of milk were examined for cleanliness during 1953, by either methylene blue reductase, phosphatase or turbidity tests, as applicable to the particular sample of milk. Details of these are as follows:—

"SAFE" MILKS			"UNSAFE" MILKS		
	Clean	Not up to Standard		Clean	Not up to Standard
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	150	23	Accredited (Farm Bottled)	4	3
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	22	1	Undesignated	28	31
Pasteurised	60	—			
Sterilised	12	—			
	244	24 (9%)		32	34 (51%)
	268			66	

All milk supplied to children in schools is pasteurised.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

No. of distributors registered for sale of milk	....	....	412
No. of premises inspected	....	....	309
No. of infringements found	....	....	35

Of the 412 registered distributors of milk, only two now occupy dairy premises. All the others obtain their supplies pre-bottled. No loose milk is now retailed, all milk being supplied to consumers in bottles.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Dealers' Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk (including Supplementary)	17
--	------	------	------	------	----

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Pasteurisers' Licences	....	....	....	....	1
Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk	....	....	....	....	13
Dealers' Licences for Sterilised Milk	....	....	....	....	403

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

This Act, which came into operation on 1st April, 1952, regulates the sale of pet animals, and no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted by the Local Authority.

In 1953, eight persons were granted licences in respect of shops in the Borough.

Conditions were specified in the licences for securing satisfactory accommodation, cleanliness, precautions against spread of disease, fire precautions, etc. Inspection of these premises is carried out by the Veterinary Officer.

Ice Cream.**Bacteriological Examination.**

One hundred and twenty samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, and the following results were returned:—

Grade	Methylene Blue Test (Provisional Grades)			
	1	2	3	4
No. of Samples in each Grade	64	33	8	15

On each occasion in which the methylene blue test showed that a sufficiently good bacteriological standard had not been attained by firms manufacturing ice cream locally, investigation was made and advice given at the place of manufacture. Firms manufacturing outside Burnley were informed of unsatisfactory laboratory reports and notification was also sent to the local authorities in whose areas the ice cream was manufactured, so that similar investigations could be made. In all instances in which samples were reported to be of grades 3 or 4, further samples were taken, after the necessary investigations were made, to ensure that improvement in the standard had been effected.

During the year six local firms used the hot mix method of manufacture. One of these firms discontinued business towards the end of the year.

Food Premises.

- (1) The
- Types of Food Premises**
- in the Borough are:—

Bakeries	....	....	....	....	....	....	170
Grocers	....	....	....	....	....	....	353
Greengrocers	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
Butchers and Meat Traders	....	....	....	....	....	....	89
Fishmongers	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
Fish and Chip Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	76
Canteens	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
Cafes and Restaurants	....	....	....	....	....	....	122
Manufacturers of Ice Cream	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Retailers of Ice Cream (including the 5 manufacturers)							274
Total							1,223

- (2)
- Number of Food Premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938**
- (included in (1) above).

Butchers manufacturing sausages and/or potted meat....	77
Cooked Meat manufacturers	9
Shopkeepers who also prepare small quantities of cooked meats	31
Retailers and Manufacturers of ice cream	274
Total	391

- (3)
- Number of inspections of Registered Food Premises.**

Meat and other Cooked Foods	1,233
Ice Cream	487
Total	1,720

- (4)
- Premises Registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, and inspections made.**

See page 64 to 66.

Method of disposal of Condemned Food.

- (1) All unsound meat, offal, etc., from the Abattoirs was disposed of to a firm of manufacturers of fertilisers, after staining, in accordance with arrangements made by the Ministry of Food.
- (2) Tinned Foods were destroyed in the Authority's refuse destructor.
- (3) Cereals and similar foods were disposed of for animal feeding purposes, under the supervision of the Authority's officers.
For details of foodstuffs condemned see page 63 and 64.

It was not necessary to make a special examination of a large stock or consignment of food during the year.

Food Hygiene.

The enforcement of the byelaws which were adopted in 1950 for securing the observance of cleanly conditions in handling of food has raised the standard in many food premises. The Council gave a lead to traders in the town by making it a condition of tenancy of all stall holders retailing food in the Open Market ground that food must be adequately protected by glass or perspex covers on the front, in addition to complete covering with canvas of the top and sides of the stalls.

The more progressive traders have taken steps to protect food offered for sale, but there still remain others who are prejudiced and hold the view that their sales will diminish if the food is covered by glass or other means. The public could ensure for themselves supplies of clean food if they refused to purchase from the shops which did not adequately protect their foods from contamination.

No lecture courses on food hygiene were held in 1953, but the subject was included in health talks given to various organisations. Efforts were concentrated on catering establishments, canteens and hotel kitchens, where many improvements have been effected, and frequent inspections have ensured that satisfactory standards were being maintained. Lists of standards to which food preparing and catering establishments and their personnel are expected to conform have been issued to all such establishments.

One sanitary inspector continues to be employed wholly on the inspection of catering and food preparing premises and food shops.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1953.

Analysis of Samples of Food and Drugs.

Nature of Sample	Formal		Informal		Total	
	Genuine	Adult- erated	Genuine	Adult- erated	Genuine	Adult- erated
Baby Soup	—	—	1	—	1	—
Baking Powder	—	—	3	—	3	—
Beers and Ales	—	—	6	—	6	—
Cod Liver Oil Compound	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cocoa Butter	—	—	1	—	1	—
Concentrated Fruit Juices	—	—	2	—	2	—
Cream (Fresh)	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cream (tinned)	—	—	4	—	4	—
Curry Powder	—	—	1	—	1	—
Dried Egg	—	—	1	—	1	—
Flour (Self Raising)	—	—	2	—	2	—
Ground Almonds	—	—	1	—	1	—
Herbal Mixture	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ice Cream	—	—	58	10	58	10
Iced Lollies	—	—	9	2	9	2
Jams and Marmalades	—	—	8	—	8	—
Lemon Cheese and Curd	—	—	2	—	2	—
Malt and Oil	—	—	2	—	2	—
Malt Vinegar	—	—	1	—	1	—
Milk	137	16	228	20	365	36
Milk (Dried)	—	—	2	—	2	—
Mincemeat	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mineral Waters and Cordials	—	—	27	5	27	5
Mixed Spice	—	—	1	—	1	—
Pepper (White)	—	—	2	—	2	—
Sardines	—	—	3	—	3	—
Sausages (Beef)	—	—	10	—	10	—
Sausages (Pork)	—	—	5	4	5	4
Toffees and Sweets	—	—	6	1	6	1
Weaning Food	—	—	1	—	1	—
Whey Butter	—	—	1	—	1	—
Whey Cream	—	—	1	—	1	—
Whisky and other Spirits	8	—	—	—	8	—
	145	16	391	44	536	60

Particulars of FORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLES	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Milk (3 samples).....	Slight deficiency of fat.....	Producers warned. further samples found to be genuine.
Milk (5 samples).....	Small amounts of extraneous water	
Milk (3 samples).....	3.9% extraneous water	Vendor prosecuted.
	11.5% extraneous water	
	13.5% extraneous water	
Milk.....	Raw milk sold as ' Pasteurised '	Retailer warned, further samples found to be genuine.
Milk (4 samples).....	Deficiency of fat	" Appeal to cow " samples taken. Natural fat deficiency found. Producer to seek advice re feeding.

Particulars of INFORMAL Samples Adulterated or Below Standard.

SAMPLES	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Cough Soothers	Label is contravention of Phar- macy and Medicines Act, 1941....	Manufacturers' amended label.
Cordials	Contained excess of preservative	Manufacturers warned. Further samples found to be genuine.
(2 samples)		
Herbal Mixture	Faulty label	New label approved and brought into use.
Ice Cream	Slight deficiency of fat.....	Manufacturers warned. Further samples found to be genuine.
(8 samples)		
Ice Cream	Slight deficiency of fat and non- fatty milk solids	
(2 samples)		
Iced Lollies.....	Contained small quantity of lead	Manufacturers with- drew all moulds for re- tinning (lead-free tin).
(2 samples of same manufacturer)		
Milk (4 samples).....	Small amount of extraneous water	Vendors warned. Further samples found to be genuine.
Milk (9 samples).....	Slight deficiency of fat	
Milk (2 samples).....	Small amount of extraneous water and slight deficiency of fat	

Particulars of **INFORMAL** Samples Adulterated or Below Standard—continued.

SAMPLES	RESULT	ACTION TAKEN
Milk (4 samples).....	Extraneous water and fat deficiency.	} Formal samples taken.
Milk	Extraneous water	
Mincemeat	Misleading label.....	Label amended to read "Dry Mincemeat Mixture."
Orange Squash	Excess of preservative	} Manufacturers warned. Further samples found to be genuine.
Quinine Tonic Water	Excess of saccharin	
Sausages (Pork)..... (4 samples)	Slight deficiency of meat	Manufacturers warned. Official standard repealed during year.
Whole Orange Drink	Misleading description	Matter under consideration by Ministry of Food.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1953.

No. Case	Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings were taken	Offence	Result
1	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 8.3% extraneous water	} Cases Nos. 1 and 2 proved. Producer-retailer fined £10 and £4. 4. 0 costs. Case No. 3 dismissed (deficiency determined solely by Freezing Point Test).
2	Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 3(1)	Selling milk containing 10.0% extraneous water	
3	Food and Drugs (Milk, etc.) Act, 1950 Section 9	Selling milk containing 3.9% extraneous water	

SECTION XVII MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical Examinations.

Particulars of medical examinations carried out during 1953:—

PURPOSE	No. of Exams
Retirement	6
Workmen's Compensation Act	23
Fitness for employment (Superannuation)....	333
Road Traffic Act	121
Fitness to Work	31
School Meals Service	16
Accidents	13
Others	44
Total	587

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

The following are average monthly figures of pollution of the atmosphere at three sites in the Borough.

Detail	Site of Gauge		
	Gannow I.W.C.	Bank Hall Hosp.	Marsden Hosp.
	Tons per Sq. mile	Tons per Sq. mile	Tons per Sq. mile
Total undissolved matter	11.92	15.27	3.96
Total dissolved matter	9.56	6.73	4.11
Total deposit	21.48	22.00	8.07
Sulphate as SO_4	3.35	2.69	1.59
Chlorine as Cl	2.64	1.68	1.48

The Weather of 1953 compared with 1952.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

	Bright Sunshine			Rainfall			Temperatures				No. of days of Ground Frost	Mean Relative Humidity
	Total Amount in Hrs.	No. of days of sun	Highest amount in 24 hrs.	Total Fall in Ins	No. of days of rain	Highest amount in 24 hrs.	Mean in Shade	Mean Range	Mean Earth 1 Foot	Mean Earth 4 Feet		
Average 40 Years	1074.1	269	15.3 hrs. on 7/6/21 & 29/6/21	42.31	210	2.420 ins. (9/10/41)	47.2°	12.4°	47.7°	48.8°	112	82.2%
1952	978.6	265	14.2 hrs. (5 July)	39.9	193	1.693 ins. (9 Aug)	46.5°	12.4°	47.7°	48.3°	129	80.9%
1953	1122.5	258	13.4 hrs. (29 June)	37.5	176	1.343 ins. (28 Mar)	48.5°	12.4°	48.9°	48.6°	107	81.6%



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Local Education Authority.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S
REPORT
1953

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 1953-54.

IS CONSTITUTED AS FOLLOWS:—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Mr. Alderman H. Hudson, J.P.)

- *MRS. ALDERMAN M. A. BATTLE, J.P.
MISS ALDERMAN A. PROCTOR.
- *ALDERMAN G. HALE, J.P. (Chairman).
- *ALDERMAN T. MAXFIELD, J.P.
- *ALDERMAN E. SANDY (Vice-Chairman).
- *MRS. COUNCILLOR A. HEAP, M.B.E.
- *MISS COUNCILLOR E. UTLEY.
- *COUNCILLOR G. BLACKSTON.
COUNCILLOR E. BROOKS, J.P.
- *COUNCILLOR W. HEAP.
- *COUNCILLOR E. HANSON.
COUNCILLOR T. HOLGATE.
- *COUNCILLOR G. HOLLINRAKE.
COUNCILLOR J. T. McDONALD.
- *COUNCILLOR J. L. MERCER.
COUNCILLOR W. MILLS.
COUNCILLOR W. E. PAGE.
COUNCILLOR S. TAYLOR.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS:

- THE RT. REV. THE BISHOP SUFFRAGAN OF BURNLEY.
- *THE VERY REV. CANON INGRAM, M.A.
- THE REV. L. W. MORGAN, B.A.
- MISS D. N. CHEW, B.A., J.P.

*Member of the Special Schools and Services Sub-Committee.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BURNLEY.

31st May, 1954.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the work accomplished by the School Health Service during the year 1953. This is the twenty-third report which I have placed before you and the forty-sixth in the series.

The School Health Service is not spectacular. Its achievements cannot be shown in the form of a balance sheet, but nevertheless it shows dividends in the form of a gradual and steady improvement in the general health and well-being of the children of the Borough. This report records painstaking work by a staff who have the interests of the children at heart. All medical examinations are undertaken by only two whole-time medical officers, who in addition have other clinical duties in the local health authorities service, and it is to their credit that they were able to complete routine and other inspections in all the Schools, together with large numbers of special examinations of physically handicapped and educationally subnormal pupils, as well as generally supervise the health of the considerable number of young children now in the nursery schools.

The progress made in the selection and supervision of educationally subnormal children requiring special education and in the investigation of pupils with problems of behaviour was to some extent retarded during the latter half of the year, following the resignation of the educational psychologist and until her successor took up duties in January, 1954. The difficulty which has been experienced in obtaining suitable residential special school accommodation for maladjusted pupils will be overcome when Wennington Hall will be opened in the near future.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the practice of carrying out dental inspections in all schools was again possible in 1953, but apathy of parents towards the importance of oral hygiene persists. The fact that about half the school population required dental treatment and only about half of those who should have had treatment took advantage of the Authority's dental service cannot be viewed with equanimity.

Apart from some increase in scarlet fever in the early part of the year, no major epidemic of infectious disease occurred, and only one pupil contracted acute poliomyelitis. The almost complete absence of diphtheria for several years has engendered an indifference to the importance of immunisation and particularly to the maintenance of immunity by "booster" doses of the prophylactic.

Again I wish to express my appreciation of the interest shown in the School Health Service by the members of the Special Schools and Services Sub-Committee and of the assistance of the Director of Education and his staff.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. LAMONT,

Principal School Medical Officer.

General Information.

SCHOOLS.

In December, 1953, the total number of pupils enrolled in the Schools was 323 more than in December, 1952.

At the end of 1953, the numbers of children on the rolls were as follows:—
Nurseries, 712; Infants' Departments, 3,883; Junior Departments, 4,518; St. Mary's R.C. Senior School, 474; Modern Secondary and Technical High Schools, 2,372; Academic Secondary Schools, 924; Special Schools, 176; Total=13,059; The numbers in the Schools are:—

No. on Roll at 31st December, 1953.

Primary Schools.	Nursery Classes	Infants' Dept.	Junior Dept.
Barden	—	206	202
Burnley Wood	—	172	—
Lionel Street	—	312	442
Stoneyholme	29	246	270
Rosegrove	—	158	199
Hargher Clough....	—	—	399
Habergham	—	128	80
Heasandford	—	256	354
Coal Clough	40	207	—
Todmorden Road	74	337	446
Whittlefield	25	96	—
Rosehill	—	174	271
Healey Wood	—	71	107
St. Peter's	—	69	132
Pickup Croft	36	39	—
Holy Trinity	—	137	207
St. Stephen's	—	134	291
St. Andrew's	—	132	177
Wood Top	—	72	61
Lane Head	—	71	105
Back Lane	—	54	85
Myrtle Bank	—	204	—

Nursery Schools.	No. on Roll.
Accrington Road Nursery School	80
Habergham Nursery School	40
Rockwood Nursery School	42
Rosehill Nursery School	62
Myrtle Bank Nursery School	40
Lionel Street Nursery School	41
Elm Street Nursery School	40
Howard Street Nursery School	44
Rosegrove Nursery School	44
Barden Lane Nursery School	45

Modern Secondary Schools. No. on Roll

Barden Boys' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	397
Burnley Wood Girls' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	407
Rosegrove Boys' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	413
Coal Clough Girls' Modern Secondary	....	....	....	....	379

Technical High School. No. on Roll

Heasandford Girls' Technical High School	....	....	....	....	391
Towneley Boys' Technical High School	....	....	....	....	385

Academic High Schools. No. on Roll

Grammar School for Boys	....	....	....	....	....	473
High School for Girls	....	....	....	....	....	451

Roman Catholic Schools.

	Department.					
	Nursery				Senior	
	Class	Infants	Junior	Boys	Girls	
St. Mary's R.C. ....	.... 30	203	—	233	241	
St. Thomas's R.C. ....	.... —	61	95	—	—	
St. Mary Magdalene's R.C. ....	.... —	162	234	—	—	
St. John's R.C. ....	.... —	128	273	—	—	
St. Augustine's R.C. ....	.... —	54	88	—	—	

Special Schools.

Coal Clough Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children	....	54
Open Air School	....	122

SCHOOL CLINIC.

All Clinics of the School Medical Service, with the exception of the centre for bathing of verminous children and those suffering from scabies are centralised in the Elizabeth Street premises.

The total number of attendances of school and pre-school children at the various clinics was 23,384, an increase of 2,138 on the number for the previous year.

The School Clinic was open on 303 days.

CLINICS.

General Ailments—three sessions per week.
 Minor ailment treatment—daily.
 Ophthalmic—three sessions per week.
 Orthoptic treatment—approximately six sessions each week.
 Ear, Nose and Throat—sessions as required.
 Orthopædic—two sessions per month.
 Orthopædic exercises, massage, etc.—daily.
 Dental Inspection in Schools—from one to two sessions per week.
 Dental treatment—daily.
 Immunisation against diphtheria—one session per week.
 Artificial sunlight—two sessions per week.
 Child Guidance—daily.
 Speech Therapy—daily.

During 1953, an educational psychologist was employed, but it was not possible to obtain the services of a child psychiatrist or psychiatric social worker. In 1954, the services of a psychiatric social worker part-time for two days a week only were obtained.

The establishment allows for a whole-time physiotherapist, but the post was vacant for twenty months until April, 1953, when a part-time physiotherapist for five to six sessions a week was appointed.

The establishment also provides for two orthoptists to undertake duties for Burnley and the adjoining Division of Lancashire County. One vacancy which has existed since 1952, has not yet been filled, and the orthoptist working single handed spends approximately six sessions a week treating Burnley children and the remainder County children.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:—

D. C. LAMONT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers:—

L. J. COLLINS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

E. P. WHITAKER, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Principal Dental Officer:—

J. A. PILLING, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officer:—

K. JACKSON, L.D.S.

Ophthalmic Specialists (part-time):—

K. R. BROWN, M.B., D.O.M.S., D.O.

C. M. GEDDIE, M.B., Ch.B.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist (part-time):—

T. S. STEWART, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Four Health Visitor-School Nurses ; one Physiotherapist (part-time) ; one Educational Psychologist ; one Orthoptist ; one Speech Therapist ; four Clerks ; two Dental Clerk-Attendants.

Report.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

The specialist clinics for eye and ear, nose and throat defects are held in the school clinic premises, the specialists employed by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board in the Burnley Hospitals being also the officers who attend these clinics. Cases requiring hospital treatment are admitted to Burnley hospitals, where they receive treatment from the same specialists.

Ear, nose and throat and eye cases were admitted to hospital without any appreciable delay.

The School Health Service is closely co-ordinated with the services for the care of young children, vaccination and immunisation and prevention of illness and after-care administered in accordance with Sections 22, 26 and 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The two assistant medical officers who undertake the clinical duties in connection with medical inspection and clinic treatment of school children are also employed in the service for the care of infants and young children, and conduct infant welfare, immunisation and vaccination clinics. All the clinics and forms of treatment, including specialist clinics, are equally available for children attending schools and nurseries and for children referred from infant welfare centres.

The Thursby Convalescent Home, Lytham St. Annes, which is administered by a voluntary Committee, received 118 Burnley school children for periods of two to three weeks of convalescence between April and September. The selection of children is the responsibility of the Assistant School Medical Officers.

Information regarding the suitability of school leavers for different forms of employment is passed from the School Health Department to the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Ministry of Labour.

School Hygiene and Sanitary Accommodation.

The urinals and water closets in most of the schools are modern in type and generally maintained in a satisfactory condition. Work is in progress for the modernisation of the lavatories in St. Augustine's and Holy Trinity Schools. The modernisation of the lavatories in St. Stephen's Infants' School is planned to be undertaken during 1954, but work has not yet commenced. When these alterations are completed, all the unhygienic trough-type school conveniences will have been abolished.

The Sanitary Inspectors make periodic inspections of the urinals and water closets in all Schools to ensure that they are maintained in a clean condition.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS.

The total number of pupils inspected in the Schools was 4,764, which is 36% of the total on the rolls. In addition, inspections for special purposes or re-inspections of pupils suffering from defects or diseases amounted to 6,216 so that altogether, 10,980 examinations were made.

The following table gives details of the ages of the children submitted to routine inspection:—

ENTRANTS									SECOND AGE GROUP					THIRD AGE GROUP							Other Periodic Inspec'ns
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	10	11	12	13	Total	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total	
42	75	204	436	116	39	18	41	971	501	79	33	25	638	483	35	34	6	2	—	560	262
44	77	187	459	123	34	28	36	988	492	42	49	41	624	381	66	29	1	1	—	478	243
86	152	391	895	239	73	46	77	1959	993	121	82	66	1262	864	101	63	7	3	—	1038	505

	Boys	Girls	Total
Total Routine Inspections	2431	2333	4764

Other Inspections:—

No. of Special Inspections and Re-inspections :—	Special inspections	Re- inspections	Total
At Schools	179	3989	4168
At School Clinic	1248	800	2048
	<u>1427</u>	<u>4789</u>	<u>6216</u>

Visits of Medical Officer.

The number of visits paid to the Schools were:—

For Routine Medical Inspection : 346

For " Following-up " Defects : 11

The 505 other periodic inspections shown above are in respect of children who were first inspected as " entrants " in the nursery classes and who are now between six and eight years of age. These additional inspections were made to bridge the gap of six or seven years before they are due to be inspected in the second age group, when they reach the age of 10 years.

In addition to 11 special visits to schools for the following-up of defects, the Medical Officers saw, at the completion of the routine inspections in each school, children who required supervision on account of defects found at a previous inspection.

The Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes. The ten nursery schools have 478 young children on the roll and the nursery classes in six other schools have 234 making a total of 712 children under five years of age who receive nursery care. Frequent visits for supervision of these young children were made during the year, and 432 were given a full routine medical examination.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The statistical tables will be found in the appendices.

The statistics of routine inspections show that of 4,764 pupils inspected in the various age groups, 624 were found to require treatment, apart from dental attention. In the entrant group the percentage of children with defects

is 14.1% as compared with 9.61% in 1952. In the second and third age groups the percentages are similar to those of the previous year. Of the total children inspected 13.1% required treatment, as compared with 9.4% in 1952 and 10.6% in 1951.

Of the 624 found to require treatment, 140 had vision defects, mainly errors of refraction. This is 2.9% of the total inspected, whereas in 1952 2.6% were found to have defective vision. 176 children were examined by the eye specialist for the first time and 583 who had been under supervision in previous years were re-examined. 157 children were prescribed spectacles for the first time and 378 who had previously worn spectacles and whose vision showed changes were supplied with prescriptions for new spectacles through the authority's eye clinic. In addition, 123 children were prescribed spectacles otherwise than through the School Health Service. The children in the youngest age group again had fewer vision defects than the older pupils. One hundred and forty nine pupils were found to squint, and in 94 the divergence was considered to be sufficiently great as to necessitate reference to the specialist.

At both routine and special inspections 1,233 children were noted in whom nose and throat defects were present to a greater or lesser extent. The majority of these had enlarged or unhealthy conditions of tonsils and evidence of adenoids. Only 226 required to be referred to the specialist for further opinion or treatment.

Diseases of the heart and circulation showed a smaller incidence to that of the previous year, being present in 0.7% of those inspected. This compares favourably with the average incidence of 2.2% during the quinquennium 1948-1952. Most of the heart conditions were functional; cases of severe organic disease following rheumatic fever or acute infections being now relatively rare.

Although in 1953, the percentage of children who required treatment showed an increase compared with the corresponding figures for the two previous years, the increase is not significant, and the gradual improvement in health and physical condition over a long period of years is very marked.

Vermin Infestation. The Health Visitors made 140 surveys in schools, for general cleanliness and to detect vermin infestation. 43,893 inspections were made of individual pupils. 729 instances of infestation in respect of 628 pupils were found. The usual home visits were made and mothers were advised on appropriate measures to cleanse children's hair and prevent re-infestation.

The gradual diminution in the extent of vermin infestation over a long period of years is of interest. To-day the instances of infestation amount to about 1.7%, whereas twenty years ago they were over 4% and thirty years ago they were as high as 30%.

Clothing and Footgear. Again during 1953, as in previous years careful inspection was made by the Assistant Medical Officers of the clothing and footgear of school children to see if present-day conditions were causing children to be badly or insufficiently clad. An analysis of the findings in respect of 4,764 children shows that only ten had defective clothing and nine had defective footwear.

	Clothing.			Footgear.	
	No. of	%		No. of	%
	Children			Children	
Children classified as very good	4189	87.9	....	4160	87.3
Children classified as good	565	11.9	....	595	12.5
Children classified as defective	10	0.2	....	9	0.2
Children classified as very defective	—	—	....	—	—

The Physique of the School Child (as judged by weight and height).

The heights and weights of all children submitted to routine inspection are recorded, but in order to make comparison of the present heights and weights of children with that of previous years, only those measurements in respect of children at ages of three, five, ten and fourteen years are used in the comparison. Generally there has been a very steady and marked improvement in the heights and weights of pupils at all ages during the forty-seven years since the inception of the School Health Service, although variations in the rates of increase have occurred from time to time. Comparisons of the heights and weights of small groups of pupils over short periods of a few years are of no great value, but it is to be noted that, although there is no significant variation during the last six years, the average weights of girls in the ten year and fourteen year age groups showed slight decreases in the years 1952 and 1953 as compared with the averages for the years 1948 to 1951. Similar slight decreases occurred in the average weights of both boys and girls in the three year old age group. There is no corresponding diminution in the average heights of these groups.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF PUPILS.

	Aged 3 Years		Aged 5 Years		Aged 10 Years		Aged 14 Years	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number Inspected	75	77	436	459	501	492	483	381
Average Height in inches	39.1	38.3	42.9	42.7	53.5	52.7	61.2	61.1
Average Weight in pounds	35.7	34.4	43.0	41.4	68.3	66.2	101.3	100.6

General Nutritional Condition. The nutritional condition of children at all ages continues to be very satisfactory, and evidence of malnutrition is now very rare. Of 4,764 pupils, whose nutritional condition was noted, only 10 were considered to be in poor nutritional condition and seven of these were in the youngest age group. Among the third age group of pupils aged 14 years and over, none was found to be in a poor state of nutrition. Of all the pupils classified for this purpose 59.3% were considered to be in "good" condition, 40.5% in "fair" condition and 0.2% "poor." The comparative figures for 1952 were 61.9% "good" 37.8% "fair" and 0.3% "poor."

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

During the year 1,248 children attended the Inspection Clinic, the total attendances being 2,048. 1,989 of the attendances were in respect of defects which did not require the exclusion of the children from Schools. Certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted in respect of the remaining 59 attendances. In 25 instances, children granted certificates of exclusion were referred for treatment to their private doctors.

It is worthy of note that only seven cases of ringworm and twenty-six of impetigo required to be treated at the clinic, and that during routine inspection of 4,764 children in schools, none was found to suffer from ringworm and only one case of scabies and two of impetigo were found.

The following is a summary of the defects found in school children attending the inspection clinic:—

	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Ringworm	7	—
Scabies	2	—
Impetigo	26	—
Other Skin Diseases	121	12
Eye Defects	377	61
Ear Defects	64	15
Nose and Throat Defects....	122	83
Speech Defects	21	6
Cervical Gland Enlargement	6	2
Heart and Circulation Defects	—	3
Lung Diseases	43	28
Development Defects	20	9
Orthopædic Defects	73	17
Nervous System Defects	10	11
Psychological Conditions	7	8
Other Conditions	264	27
Total	1163	282

Miscellaneous Examinations. In addition to the above, the following examinations were made at the Clinic:—

Examinations for fitness for admission to Orthopædic Hospitals....	10
Examinations for fitness to go to Camp School	600
Examinations for fitness for Convalescent and Holiday Homes	106
Examinations prior to admission to Residential Schools and Approved Schools	11
Examinations of children to be boarded out (for Children's Department)....	44
Examinations for fitness for employment on leaving School	89
Examinations and reports for Juvenile Court	35
Miscellaneous Inspections by nurses	393
Examinations for suitability for employment out of school hours....	172

FOLLOWING UP.

Pupils with defects were followed up by the school nurses as in former years, to ensure that treatment was received where necessary and in order to give advice and guidance to parents and teachers regarding pupils who required supervision.

The following shows the amount of work done.

No. of visits by the Medical Officers to schools:—

For inspection (i.e. to follow up children with defects) 11

Follow up visits by the Nurses for

Dental Defects	11
Defective Vision	3863
Nose and Throat Defects	177
Other Defects	3500
	<hr/> 7551

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, RECORDED AT QUEEN'S PARK, 1953.

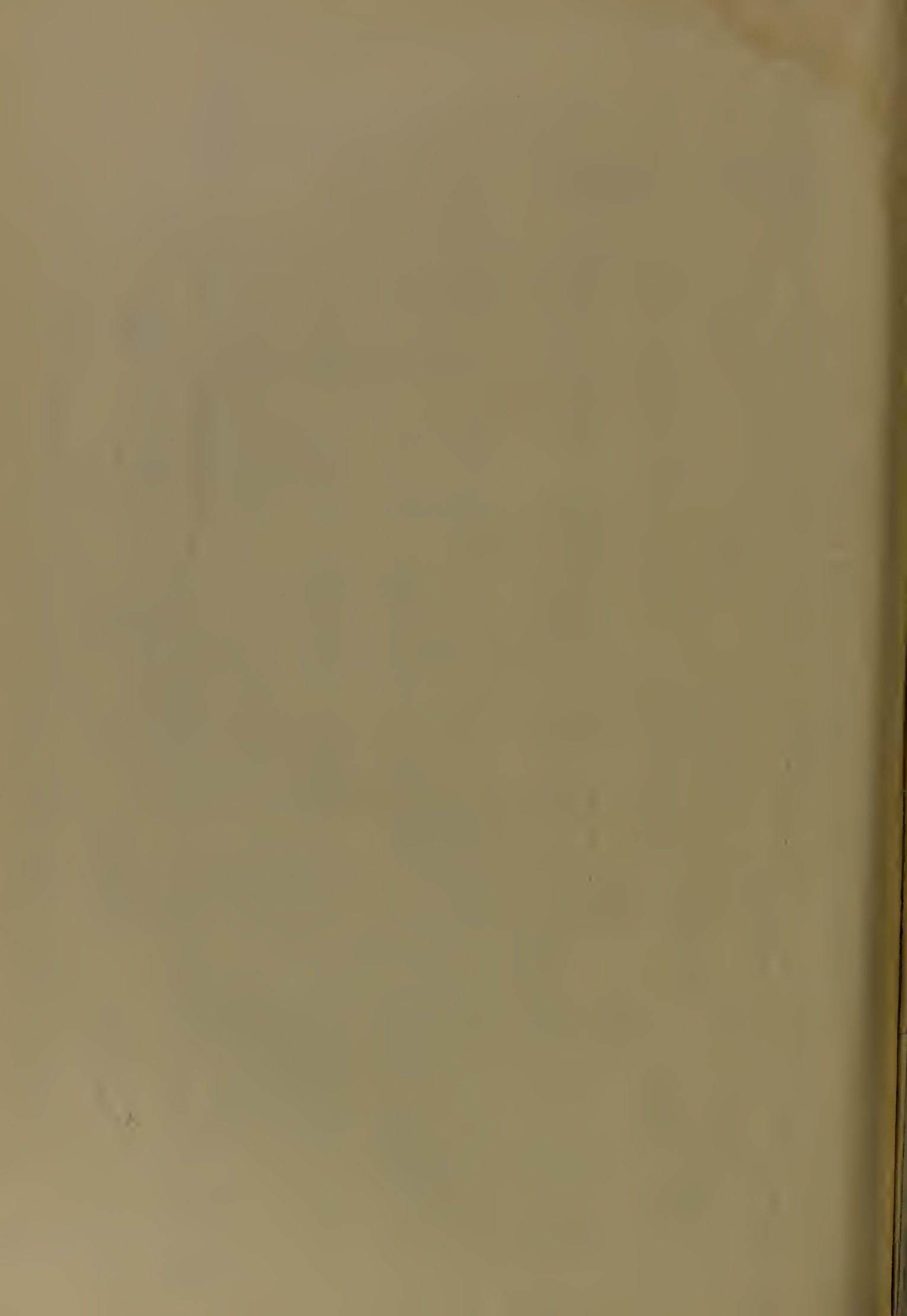
LAT.: 53° 47' 30 N. LONG.: 2° 14' 30 W.

Barometer Cistern 458 feet above Mean Sea Level.

1953	THERMOMETERS.										RAINFALL				BRIGHT SUNSHINE				DIRECTION OF THE WIND AT 9 A.M. G.M.T.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level	IN SCREEN					IN GROUND		Mean Relative Humidity		No. of days		Total Fall		Most in a day		No. of days of Sun		Total Am-ount		Daily Mean		Most in a day		No. of Days of:																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Temp	Absolute Extremes of Temperature		Mean Min. on Grass	Mean 1 foot 4 feet																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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NUMBER OF DAYS OF:

SNOW OR SLEET		SNOW LYING (at obs. hour)		HAIL		THUNDER HEARD		FOG (at obs. hour)		GROUND FROST		GALE	
10		8		5		10		39		107		3	



INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.

Certificates of exclusion from school and lists of houses in which infectious diseases occur continue to be sent daily to the Education Office.

Diphtheria has decreased spectacularly during the last nine years. The numbers of cases which occurred annually were:—

1945—183	1948—14	1951—0
1946— 71	1949— 9	1952—1
1947— 28	1950— 1	1953—0

One hundred and eleven cases of scarlet fever occurred in children of compulsory school age, an increase of twenty-five on the previous year. 31 cases of measles and german measles in children of school age (5–15 years) were approximately one-fifth of the total cases of measles in the town, the majority being in children under 5 years of age. Whooping cough, although not unduly prevalent at any one time, attacked 88 children of school age, this being a decrease of 31 on the corresponding figure for 1952.

Ten cases of pneumonia, both primary and influenzal were two less than those notified the previous year, and tuberculosis was diagnosed in 10 school children, as compared with 11 in 1952.

The notifiable diseases among children of compulsory school age (5–15 years) notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows:—

Disease	No. of Notifications	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	111	—
Whooping Cough	88	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Measles and German Measles	31	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	10	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—
Dysentery	3	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4	—
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	6	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
Para-typhoid Fever	—	—

Immunisation against Diphtheria. In 1953, the number of children immunised against diphtheria under the local Health Authority's arrangements, both in the central clinic and by general practitioners, was 796. It is estimated that at 31st December, 1953, the child population of the Borough consisted of 6,100 children under five years of age and 11,400 between five and fifteen years. Of these only 50·4% of the under fives and 73·5% of the five to fifteen year age group have been immunised against diphtheria. These percentages do not however, show a true immunity index, because many of the children have not received " booster " injections and immunity is reduced with passage of time.

Age groups of children with a satisfactory degree of immunity are:—

Under 1 year	....	....	....	....	4.5%
1-4 years, incl.	....	....	....	....	61.7%
5-14 years, incl.	....	....	....	....	20.0%
Total under 15 years	....	....	....	....	30.6%

The numbers dealt with during 1953 were:—

Immunisation Completed	Under 5 years	5-14 Years	Adults	Total	No. of Re-inforcement Injections (all ages)
At L.A. Clinic....	440	71	—	511	377
Other Sources....	273	11	1	285	133
Total	713	82	1	796	510

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

No alterations have been made in the arrangements for treatment of school children at the clinics listed on page 6, but owing to shortage of staff, physiotherapy had to be considerably curtailed. Co-operation with general medical practitioners continues to be very satisfactory and interchange of clinical notes and other information between the school medical officers and general practitioners and hospitals' medical staffs is fully maintained. The staffing by hospital consultant staff of the ophthalmic, ear, nose and throat and orthopaedic clinics held in the Authority's premises ensures close co-operation with the local hospitals, when operative treatment is required, there being no delay in having cases referred for in-patient treatment.

The Burnley Health Authority's proposals under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, which came into operation in July 1948, included the employment part-time of a consultant paediatrician to whom young children requiring specialist opinion would be referred. It was not possible to obtain the services of a paediatrician until June, 1953, when arrangements were made for him to hold monthly sessions in the Authority's clinic premises. School children for whom a specialist opinion is required are now also referred to the paediatrician, with the consent of their medical practitioners.

The 23,384 attendances for all purposes at the Clinic are 2,138 more than in 1952.

Total Clinic Attendances (Pre-School and School Children).

	Minor Ailments	Ophthalmic	Dental	Inspection	Nose, Throat and Ear	Orthopaedic	Orthoptic	Miscellaneous	Speech Defects	Child Guidance	Sunlight	TOTAL
School Children	3,425	3,474	5,035	2,048	151	1,978	1,696	1,460	2,293	45	373	21,978
Pre-School Children	89	264	21	95	12	415	76	1	—	—	433	1406

Minor Ailments—Attendances for treatment.

School Children.

Diseases	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/53	Number of new Cases	Total No. of cases dealt with	No. of Attendances
SKIN:—				
Ringworm: Scalp	1	1	2	18
Body	1	5	6	28
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	3	29	32	232
Other Skin Diseases	14	68	82	358
EYE:—				
Blepharitis	—	9	9	96
Conjunctivitis	1	6	7	50
Iritis	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	—	—
Other Eye Conditions	5	68	73	399
EAR:—				
Otitis Media	2	5	7	51
Other Ear Diseases	16	58	74	308
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	40	304	344	1885
	83	553	636	3425

The highest standard of general physique and cleanliness now found in school children compared with that of some twenty or more years ago, has resulted in fewer minor ailments, skin and external eye infections, and consequently fewer attendances for treatment at the clinic. The decrease is shown in the following figures of attendances for treatment. Whereas over twenty years ago, the daily attendances for treatment by the school nurses were generally over one hundred, to-day the figure rarely exceeds twenty.

Year	Total number of Children on the School Rolls	No. who required minor ailment treatment	Percentage of total school population who required treatment
1920	15,665	1,657	10.6
1930	13,172	1,773	13.5
1940	9,942	1,121	11.3
1945	10,388	1,220	11.7
1946	10,404	855	8.2
1947	10,757	759	7.0
1948	10,900	618	5.7
1949	11,599	496	4.3
1950	12,020	379	3.1
1951	12,205	478	3.9
1952	12,736	610	4.8
1953	13,059	636	4.9

Pre-School Children at the School Clinic. The following cases were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

SKIN:	No. of Cases			No. of Attendances		
Ringworm: Head	....	....	....	—	....	—
Body	....	....	....	—	....	—
Scabies	....	....	....	—	....	—
Impetigo	....	....	....	3	....	12
Other Skin Conditions	....	....	....	3	....	4
EYE:						
Blepharitis...	....	....	....	—	....	—
Conjunctivitis	....	....	....	—	....	—
Other Eye Conditions	....	....	....	8	....	30
EAR:						
Otitis Media	....	....	....	1	....	3
Other Ear Conditions	....	....	....	9	....	28
Miscellaneous, e.g.,						
Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc.	....			5	....	12
				—		—
	Total	....		29	....	89
				—		—

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects. The ear, nose and throat specialist holds consulting clinics as required. In 1953, twelve such sessions were held. Children requiring tonsil and adenoid operations are admitted to the special ward for this purpose in the Grove House Annexe of Reedyford Hospital. They enter the hospital on the day prior to, and are retained for at least forty-eight hours after the operation. Children requiring operative procedures for other ear, nose and throat conditions are dealt with in the special department of the General Hospital. Throughout the year the specialist made 151 examinations in the Clinic and performed 36 operations. In addition 92 children had tonsils and adenoids removed by arrangements otherwise than through the School Health Service. At the end of the year, only four pupils were awaiting admission to hospital for operations.

Eye Diseases and Visual Defects.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Sessions held	....	....	....	....	....	....	98
No of children examined for errors of refraction, etc.:—							
New cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	176
Re-examinations	....	....	....	....	....	....	583
No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—							
New cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	157
Re-examinations	....	....	....	....	....	....	378
Attendances for approval of spectacles	....	....	....	....	....	....	721
Attendances for atropine drops	....	.....				....	1,685
Total attendances	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,474
Cases of strabismus operated upon in hospital	....				....	....	32

ERRORS OF REFRACTION.

Classification of patients dealt with in 1953.

Defect	New	Old	Total
Hypermetropia	10	41	51
Hypermetropia plus Aphakia	—	—	—
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	52	141	193
Myopia	31	35	66
Myopic Astigmatism	19	52	71
Mixed Astigmatism	15	40	55
Anisometropia	—	7	7
Nystagmus....	—	1	1
STRABISMUS	1	3	4
plus Hypermetropia	5	71	76
„ Hypermetropic Astigmatism	15	162	177
„ Myopic Astigmatism	—	—	—
„ Mixed Astigmatism	—	3	3
„ Myopia	—	6	6
Not yet classified	20	19	39
Found to have normal vision	8	2	10
Totals	176	583	759

ORTHOPTIC TREATMENT.

The following table shows the number of children who attended for examination and treatment by the Orthoptist. All cases requiring orthoptic treatment are selected by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

NO. OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN:—				School Children	Child Welfare Cases	Total
(a)	Received treatment	....	....	55	—	55
(b)	Under Supervision	....	....	383	38	421
				438	38	476

ATTENDANCES:—

(a)	For Orthoptic Examination	....	....	127	—	127
(b)	For Treatment	....	....	488	—	488
(c)	For Inspection and Supervision	....	....	1081	76	1157
				1696	76	1772

RESULTS OF TREATMENT CASES:—

(a)	Discharged—cured	....	....	14	—	14
(b)	Discharged—improved	....	....	19	—	19
(c)	Treatment suspended	....	....	11	—	11
(d)	Ceased to attend	....	....	1	—	1
(e)	Under treatment at end of year	....	....	10	—	10
				55	—	55

CHILDREN REFERRED FOR OPERATIVE TREATMENT ..	33	....	4	....	37
CHILDREN RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT	30	....	2	....	32
No. of sessions devoted to treatment or supervision .	....	....	....	....	243

THE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

In my report for 1952, I referred to the tendency for children with crippling defects and deformities to be referred by general medical practitioners directly to the Orthopaedic Out-patient Clinic of Victoria Hospital, instead of to the clinic held in the Authority's premises. The Authority's clinic, however, continues to serve a useful purpose in ensuring that pupils referred by the school medical officers receive prompt specialist examination, thus avoiding a delay of several weeks before appointments can be made at the hospital, and facilitates co-operation between the school medical officers and the specialist for after-care purposes and special education which may be required.

During the year, selected cases, e.g., children suffering from paresis following poliomyelitis, spastic diplegia, etc., attended the public swimming baths under the supervision of the assistant orthopaedic surgeon and a nurse for exercises in water. Eight children made twenty-five attendances at the swimming baths during 1953.

Sessions held by Orthopaedic Surgeon	....	....	....	19
Sessions held by Physiotherapist—				
(a) for orthopaedic treatment	....	....	....	160
(b) For artificial sunlight treatment	....	....	....	63
		School Children	Pre-school Children	
New cases examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon		19	....	17
Old cases examined by Orthopaedic Surgeon	....	171	....	58
Cases treated or supervised by Physiotherapist		25	....	12

59 school children and 24 pre-school children were supplied with splints, plaster cases or other surgical appliances.

Three cases were receiving hospital treatment on 1st January, 1953; six were admitted to hospital during the year; eight were discharged from hospital during the year, leaving one in hospital at the end of the year. The average duration of stay in hospital of those discharged was 105 days.

The total attendances at the orthopaedic clinic were 2,393 (school children, 1,978 attendances; pre-school children, 415 attendances).

At the end of the year, 169 children remained on the register (131 school children; 38 pre-school children).

In addition to the treatment of patients on the Orthopaedic Clinic Register, the physiotherapist gave remedial exercises, massage, breathing exercises, etc., to children with minor deformities and postural defects and post operative tonsil and adenoid cases referred direct to her by the school medical officers.

The following children were referred by the school medical officers direct to the physiotherapist for treatment.

					School Children	Pre-school Children
No. of cases	....	....	....	....	166	39
Treatments:						
For remedial exercises	....	....	....	....	386	184
For breathing exercises	....	....	....	....	1226	87
For corrective treatment	....	....	....	....	96	84
				Total	1708	355

Report on the work of the School Dental Department.

By Mr. J. A. Pilling, L.D.S.

During 1953, the staff consisted of two whole-time dental officers, who had the assistance of a part-time dental officer for two sessions each week, mainly during sessions when anaesthetics had to be administered. This enabled the whole-time officers to devote sufficient time to the routine dental inspection of pupils in the schools.

Previously to 1953, owing to shortage of staff, it was not possible to carry out dental inspections in all the schools, but this was undertaken during the year under review, and it is hoped to be able to continue this practice and if possible visit some schools even more frequently than once yearly. A welcome feature of the new schools is the provision of "medical rooms," which are warm and light and enable dental inspection to be undertaken efficiently and in comfort.

The acceptance rate for treatment showed a decrease on the previous year's figure. To some extent this may be due to apathy on the part of the parents, but possibly more children were able to obtain treatment privately than was possible in the early years of the National Health Service. Dental inspection in the schools is of prime importance, as it enables dental defects in pupils, which may otherwise go unheeded, to be drawn to the notice of parents, who thus become aware of the necessity for treatment, whether or not the child attends the Authority's clinic.

The high rate of extractions as compared with fillings continues, because the first consideration is the elimination of gross sepsis and caries. In view of the prevailing apathy or objection to fillings, it is felt that only in cases where success is assured should they be carried out. This is particularly the case in the milk dentition, since failure does not encourage confidence for the permanent dentition.

There is an increased demand for orthodontic treatment and more parents now seek consultations and advice. This entails greater inroads into the time of the dental surgeons, but it is a service the demand for which should be encouraged. It is certainly not a luxury service, since good dental arches, with ample space for all the teeth, help to ensure a clean and caries-free mouth. Success in orthodontic cases has a marked propaganda value in the school dental service.

The "other operations" figure shows a considerable increase on that of the previous year. It includes miscellaneous operations such as root-fillings, pulp removal, preparation of roots for post and jacket crowns, impressions for orthodontic and denture work, dressings preparatory to filling, arrest of bleeding and interviews with parents regarding general dental conditions, particularly irregularities. All these are time-taking procedures, but very necessary.

In sixteen cases where permanent teeth had been lost, partial dentures were provided. Seven crowns and two inlays were also fitted.

The staff had the valuable advice and help of Mr. D. T. Hartley, L.D.S., of the Manchester Dental Hospital and Mr. F. Taylor-Monks, F.D.S., Dental Consultant of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. Dental X-ray examinations were made, when necessary, by the Radiology Department of Burnley Victoria Hospital.

The willing co-operation of the head teachers has contributed materially to the smooth working of the dental service.

Number Inspected in Schools			Not Requiring Treatment		Number with Defects Requiring Treatment	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
6,287	6,216	12,503	3,914	3,657	2,373	2,559

Number found, at school inspection, to require treatment	....	4932
Number of casual attenders who required treatment	....	1190
Total	....	6122

Number who attended School Dental Clinic....	....	....	3250
Parents indifferent and no treatment received, or treatment received privately, or left school or town ....	....	....	2056

Dental treatment given:—

Fillings			Extractions.			Adminis- trations of General Anaes- thetics for Ex- tractions	Other Operations		
Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Fillings	Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total Extrac- tions		Temp- orary Teeth	Per- manent Teeth	Total other Opera- tions
45	1,357	1,402	5,251	1,184	6,435	2,317	13	1,116	1,129

Number of Orthodontic appliances provided during 1953	....	....	....	33
„ „ patients still undergoing orthodontic treatment at the end of 1952	....	....	....	8
„ „ partial dentures provided	....	....	....	16

School Camp. The permanent Camp School at Hest Bank, near Morecambe was opened on April 17th and closed on 9th October. 325 boys and 266 girls were sent to camp for a fortnight. This entailed the medical examinations of 600 children.

Convalescent Home. The Thursby Convalescent Home at Lytham-St. Annes was open for the reception of children from 9th April to 10th October. 67 boys and 51 girls from Burnley were selected and sent to the Home for periods of two weeks.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK.

Meals Provided:—				During year ended 31/3/54	During year ended 31/3/53
Breakfasts (Approx.)	....	....	....	216,500	189,000
Dinners	....	....	....	1,055,000	1,105,000
Teas	....	....	....	328,500	295,000
				<hr/> 1,600,000	<hr/> 1,589,000

The highest number of children fed in any one week was 23,821 and the lowest 19,689, the average, excluding holidays, being 18,524.

Milk. In December, 1953, 10,463 children (7,979 Primary and Nursery, 2,326 Secondary, and 158 Special), received milk. Thus about 80% of the school children were receiving milk at the end of the year.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Education in Circular 1443, for the selection of children requiring supplementary nourishment, periodical nutrition surveys were continued.

Cod Liver Oil. Four hundred and ten children received cod liver oil and malt preparations (total 1,192 lbs.), and vitamin preparations.

School Baths. The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children at the Public Swimming Baths, usually during school hours. 67,293 attendances were made at the three swimming baths, compared with 61,776 last year.

School Journeys. No alterations have been made in the arrangements in operation to enable children to travel free on public vehicles to the Special Schools and the School Clinic.

**CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS,
SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.**

I mentioned in my reports for 1951 and 1952, the officers and representatives of voluntary organisations who co-operate with the staff of the School Health Service. In addition to the help which at all times is given unstintingly by the teaching staffs, other officers of the Authority, particularly the school welfare officers, the children's officer and probation officers have given valuable assistance, especially in connection with handicapped, maladjusted and neglected children. The monthly meetings of local authority and other officers concerned with children, which I referred to in my report for 1952, continue to be of value in assessing the needs of, and co-ordinating action undertaken for the welfare of children whose home conditions are unsatisfactory. I should also like to acknowledge the helpful co-operation of the hospital almoner, the administrative staffs of the hospitals, the secretary of the Burnley Council of Social Service, the social worker of the House of Help and the Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Between November 1953 and April 1954, two Mass Miniature Radiography Units were stationed in Burnley and the opportunity was taken to offer X-ray examinations to school children aged 11 years and upwards. 3,953 school children were X-rayed (3,008 in 1953 and 945 in 1954). As a result of this investigation, one case of pulmonary tuberculosis was discovered in a senior school girl and two other cases were confirmed after subsequent investigation by the chest physician.

Parents continue to attend well when their children are being examined at the clinic and on the first inspections in schools. The numbers of parents who were present when children were being submitted to routine inspection were:—

With the Entrants	....	....	....	1319 or 67·3%
„ „ Second Age Groups	....	....	....	359 or 28·4%
„ „ Third Age Groups	....	....	....	19 or 1·8%

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Educationally Sub-normal and Maladjusted Pupils. At the end of the year, 59 educationally subnormal pupils were receiving education in special schools. 54 were in attendance as day pupils at Coal Clough Special School, the other five being in residential schools or boarding homes. Fifteen educationally subnormal pupils who required special education were ascertained during 1953 and 17, including some ascertained in the previous year, were transferred to special schools.

The proposal to adapt part of Lowther Castle as a boarding special school for educationally subnormal pupils from Burnley, Blackpool, Bury and Barrow-in-Furness was abandoned on account of the high cost of adaptation. Negotiations are now proceeding for the purchase, jointly by these authorities, of a site in Clitheroe for a special school.

Twenty-three children left the Day Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils during 1953. Of these, 4 returned to primary or secondary schools, 14 reached school-leaving age and commenced work, 2 left town, 2 were reported to the Local Authority for Mental Deficiency, 1 was admitted to a residential special school.

Number of children reported to the Local Health Authority during the calendar year, under Section 57(3)—2, and under Section 57(5)—1, of the Education Act.

Mentally defective children under 16 years of age who are:—

	Boys			Girls		
Under Statutory Supervision	9	....	10
In Certified Institutions	6	....	3
				15	....	13

Nine boys and seven girls were in attendance at the Local Health Authority's Occupation Centre for ineducable defectives, at the end of 1953.

Three **maladjusted** pupils were placed in residential schools during 1953, making seven in such schools at the end of the year. Extreme difficulty continues to be experienced in obtaining suitable residential accommodation for maladjusted pupils. Considerable progress has been made in the adaptation of Wennington Hall, near Garstang, for such pupils from the four authorities mentioned above and it is expected to be opened before the end of 1954.

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools (other than Hospital Schools) or Boarding in Boarding Homes.

	(1) Blind. (2) Partially sighted.		(3) Deaf. (4) Partially Deaf.		(5) Delicate. (6) Physi- cally Handi- capped.		(7) Educa- tionally sub-normal. (8) Mal- adjusted.		(9) Epi- leptic	Total 1—9
In the calendar year: ended 31st Dec., 1953	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
a. Handicapped Pupils newly placed in Special Schools or Boarding Homes ...	—	1	—	1	37	1	17	3	2	62
b. Handicapped Pupils newly ascertained as requiring educa- tion at Special Schools or board- ing in Homes	—	1	—	1	37	—	15	1	1	56
On December 1st, 1953										
c. Number of Handi- capped Pupils from the area—										
(i) attending Special Schools as										
(a) Day Pupils ...	—	—	—	—	120	—	54	—	—	174
(b) Boarding Pupils	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3
(ii) attending indep- endent schools (under arrange- ments made by ... the Authority)	1	3	8	4	—	5	4	7	2	34
(iii) Boarded in Homes and not already in- cluded in (i) or (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (c)	1	3	8	5	120	6	59	7	2	211
d. Number of Handi- capped Pupils being educated under arrange- ments made under Sec. 56 of the Education Act, 1944—										
(a) In Hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Elsewhere ... (Home Tuition)	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	8
e. Number of Handi- capped Pupils from the area re- quiring places in Special Schools in- cluding any such children										
(i) who are temporary receiving home tuition	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
(ii) Whose parents have not yet consented to their attending a Special School	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

Deaf Children. In December, 1953, the number of deaf and partially deaf children being educated in residential special schools were:—

	Deaf	Partially Deaf
Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston	2	3
Thomasson Memorial School for the Deaf, Bolton	—	1
Mary Hare Grammar School for the Deaf, Newbury	—	1
St. John's Institution for the Deaf, Boston Spa	2	—
Royal Residential School for the Deaf, Manchester	4	—

During the year one partially deaf child was admitted to the Royal Cross School and another already in the Royal Residential School, Manchester, became the responsibility of the Burnley Authority when his parents came to reside in the Borough. Two partially deaf pupils left residential schools on attaining sixteen years of age and found employment locally.

Blind Children. In December, 1953, one blind child was in Condoover Hall Residential School for the Blind, Shrewsbury, and three partially sighted were in Preston Residential School for Partially Sighted children.

During the year one partially sighted child was admitted to the Preston Residential School, and one already there became the responsibility of the Burnley Authority when his parents came to reside in the Borough. One partially sighted child left the Preston school on attaining sixteen years of age and found employment locally.

Home tuition was given to a blind boy who is also physically handicapped, to a blind girl who is also educationally subnormal, and to a blind boy who is also educationally subnormal and epileptic.

Epileptic Pupils. Eight boys and four girls who suffer from epilepsy were in attendance at ordinary day schools; of these, eight suffer from major and four from minor epilepsy. Nine have been under supervision for several years and three were new cases. During the year two children were admitted to the Residential Special School of the Maghull Home for Epileptics, Liverpool. One child found to be suffering from epilepsy was recommended to have home tuition, which he was receiving at the end of the year.

Diabetic Pupils. No diabetic children of either school or pre-school age are known to the staff of the School Health or Child Welfare Services, and none is in attendance at the Diabetic Clinic of Victoria Hospital.

Child Guidance. At no time has it been possible to obtain a full staff for child guidance work, but Mrs. Rivett, the educational psychologist, working single-handed did valuable work since her appointment in May, 1951. Unfortunately Mrs. Rivett resigned in May, 1953 to take up another appointment, and until 1st January, 1954, when Mr. F. G. Mahoney succeeded her, no child guidance work was possible. Therefore the following short report by Mrs. Rivett refers only to the first five months of 1953.

Head teachers are increasingly aware that the clinic, in addition to advising on cases of educational subnormality, can assist young adolescents, whose behaviour is difficult.

Thirty-one school visits were made by the educational psychologist and 37 children made 45 visits to the clinic for diagnosis and assistance. Recommendations were:—

To remain in same class with modified treatment	24
To be transferred to a class for the dull	6
To be transferred to a day special school for E.S.N. Pupils	4
To be transferred to a residential special school for E.S.N. pupils	1
To be transferred to a residential special school for maladjusted pupils	1
To be transferred to a residential special school for E.S.N. and maladjusted pupils	1

The Franklin Committee on Maladjusted Children, pointed out in their report, in 1952, to the Minister of Education the overlapping responsibilities which confuse the proper handling of educationally subnormal, maladjusted and mentally abnormal children in that the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Education or the Home Office may be called upon initially to act in a case which could be more suitably dealt with by one of the other two. The Committee recommended more special schools for the suitable treatment of different groups. If the emphasis is beginning to shift from treatment to prevention, local authorities will have to endeavour to make such provision. It is an accepted fact throughout the country that many dull and unstable children require the less desirable and more expensive treatment of an approved school because their early problems were not tackled soon enough by educational and medical measures.

The provision of classes for the dull, illiterate and temporary maladjusted is an urgent need. In local terms this might be envisaged as follows:—

(a) An increase in the number of places in the special day school to provide for more children aged 7 to 9 years who need infant methods combined with interests in keeping with their age. They constitute a problem in the junior schools and when their needs are overlooked, anti-social attitudes towards healthy effort and reasonable authority are usually engendered.

(b) The establishment of several special classes for the dull as soon as accommodation and staffing permit. In Modern Schools the problem is sometimes too acute to be solved by small group teaching in the basic subjects.

(c) The provision of a remedial teacher to undertake the teaching of the basic subjects to children of normal intelligence who have failed from causes other than inherent dullness, so that once their attainments match their mental ages, they can pass out of the "adjustment" class into an ordinary class. Such teacher would work in close collaboration with the educational psychologist.

(d) An observation class for the maladjusted would assist teachers who know that when a maladjusted child continues to be a member of an ordinary class, example and punishment are more difficult.

Of first importance is the proper concern of parents for their own children. In those few cases which break down, it can be safely said that it is due to the child being too dull to comprehend social demands or to parental inertia or indulgence which prevent them from taking the first vital steps to help the child.

The Treatment of Speech Defects. In addition to the children already under treatment, 78 new cases were referred to the Speech Therapist by the School Medical Officers, and altogether 87 children were given treatment for speech defects during the year. The therapist interviewed and advised the parents of 14 children for whom, by reason of their low chronological or mental age or a further complicating disorder, e.g., epilepsy, direct speech therapy was contra-indicated.

Of the 87 children receiving speech therapy, 39 were dyslalics, 29 were stammerers, 10 were stammerers and dyslalics combined, 4 had cleft palate speech, 4 were dysphonics of post-operative or psychogenic origin and one child had a combination of dyslalia and dysphonia.

By the end of the year, 7 patients were discharge as speaking normally, 3 were discharged because it was considered that in view of the extent of their improvement constant supervision in a speech clinic was no longer necessary, and two patients left school before the completion of treatment.

Children made a total of 2,293 attendances for therapy during the year. The speech Therapist spent 462 sessions treating children and interviewing parents in the clinic and visited schools when necessary to obtain reports and confer with teachers on the school work and behaviour of some of the children. At the end of 1953, eight children were waiting to commence therapy.

“ Light ” Therapy was given to 45 children at the School Clinic and to 26 at the General Hospital, the total treatments being 545. These children were suffering from debilitating conditions, respiratory and nutritional defects, etc.

Delicate Pupils. Thirty-seven children who were classified as “ delicate ” and ascertained for the first time during 1953 were admitted to the Day Open Air School.

The Day Open Air School. Children classified as “ delicate ” and others handicapped in various ways, including a few from the adjoining districts of Lancashire County, are educated in the Open Air School.

The following are statistics for the Open Air School for the year, 1953:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Admitted during 1953	16	21	37
Discharged during 1953	12	18	30
Average number of children on roll	....	....	120
Average attendance throughout the year	....	....	99

Average Duration of Stay of those Discharged—3 years, 1 month.

Average gain in Weight since admission of those discharged—20 lbs.

Average Gain in Weight per child during the year—6·7 lbs.

Reasons for Admission:—

Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
General Debility	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Asthma	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Nervous Debility	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Non-active Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Rheumatic Conditions	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Anæmia	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Epilepsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Chorea	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
							—
							37
							==

Physically Handicapped Pupils. At 1st December, 1953 seventy-nine pupils were classified as physically handicapped. Of these 1 was in a boarding school and five were in a residential independent school. Four physically handicapped pupils were receiving home tuition, one of whom was ascertained as in need of residential special school education, but whose parents were not prepared to give their consent. Sixty-nine children although physically handicapped, were able to attend ordinary day schools.

Tuberculosis. All cases of definite or suspected respiratory tuberculosis was referred to the chest physician, who arranged for appropriate treatment or supervision. Reference is made on page 21 to the survey of school children undertaken by the Mass Miniature Radiography Units.

Inspection of Feet and Footwear. This is the fourth year during which a survey has been made, in the course of routine medical inspection, of the types of footwear worn by school children and the extent to which the footwear was considered to fit the feet correctly or be too large or too small. The measurements of feet and footwear were made on the lines suggested in "Foot Inspection in Childhood and Adolescence," which was published by the Foot Health Educational Bureau in 1949. Certain types of footwear give ample support, others fail in this respect. Some provide ample ventilation, while others do not. Some types, such as the open toe or backless type are unsuitable for persons of any age. As many foot abnormalities which start during childhood may produce symptoms in middle life, record was also made of certain foot defects in an endeavour to relate their incidence to the types and fitting of footwear.

Generally not much more than half of the 4,764 children had accurately fitting footwear, and about 30% wore footwear which was too large. There appears to be a tendency for more laced boots or shoes to be worn, as the percentage with this type rose from 45% in 1950 to 54% in 1953. Of 2,586 children with laced boots or shoes, which are the best type for all ages, 55% had a correct fit, and of those with ill-fitting shoes or boots, the ratio of "too large" to "too small" was approximately 3 to 1. There is unfortunately no evidence of any improvement in the percentages of children whose boots and shoes are of a correct fit.

There also appears to be a regrettable tendency to the increased use of sandals of the open-toe or open-heel type. Relatively fewer children wore Wellingtons in school; the percentage of all the children inspected who wore these fell from 10% in 1950 to 5.5% in 1953.

The table showing the foot defects found among the 4,764 pupils inspected does not indicate any definite relationship between these defects and the types or fitting of footwear. Generally when laced boots, laced or bar shoes and clogs and sandals were worn, a slightly higher percentage of those pupils whose footwear fitted correctly had no defects, but the differences are too small to be of significance.

This survey of the types and fittings of footwear and the defects found in children's feet has now covered a period of four years. As the findings have not lead to any definite deductions of value, it is not proposed, in view of the time taken up in making the measurements, to continue it in 1954.

TYPE OF FOOTWEAR	Entrant Group Ages—2 to 9 years		Intermediate Group Ages—10 to 13 years		Leaver Group Ages 14 to 19 years		Others Various Ages		TOTAL All Ages	
	No. of Pupils	Percentage	No. of Pupils	Percentage	No. of Pupils	Percentage	No. of Pupils	Percentage	No. of Pupils	Percentage
Laced Shoes or Boots	1001	51.1	649	51.4	692	66.7	244	48.3	2586	54.3
Laced Clogs	29	1.5	47	3.7	18	1.7	21	4.2	115	2.4
Bar Shoes	178	9.1	107	8.5	78	7.5	35	7.0	398	8.4
Bar Clogs	75	3.8	29	2.3	11	1.1	28	5.5	143	3.0
Open Toes and/or open-heeled Sandals	412	21.0	164	13.0	58	5.6	91	18.0	725	15.2
Wellingtons	122	6.2	73	5.8	25	2.4	42	8.2	262	5.5
Other types of Footwear	142	7.3	193	15.3	156	15.0	44	8.7	535	11.2
TOTAL INSPECTED	1959		1262		1038		505		4764	

FITTING OF FOOTWEAR

Laced Shoes or Boots	Too Large		Too Small		Correct Fit					
	No. of Pupils	Percentage	No. of Pupils	Percentage	No. of Pupils	Percentage	No. of Pupils	Percentage	No. of Pupils	Percentage
Laced Shoes or Boots	284	28.4	254	39.1	241	34.8	86	35.2	865	33.5
Laced Clogs	148	14.8	68	10.5	56	8.1	21	8.6	293	11.3
Bar Shoes	569	56.8	327	50.4	395	57.1	137	56.2	1428	55.2
Bar Clogs	8	27.6	19	40.4	8	44.4	11	52.3	46	40.0
Open-toes and/or open-heeled Sandals	5	17.2	7	14.9	1	5.6	1	4.8	14	12.2
Wellingtons	16	55.2	21	44.7	9	50.0	9	42.9	55	47.8
Other types of footwear	28	15.7	25	23.4	18	23.1	4	11.5	75	18.8
	56	31.5	18	16.8	15	19.2	8	23.0	97	24.4
	94	52.8	64	59.8	45	57.7	23	65.5	226	56.8
Bar Clogs	23	30.7	12	41.4	3	27.3	7	25.0	45	31.5
	11	14.7	2	6.9	2	18.2	4	14.3	19	13.3
	41	54.6	15	51.7	6	54.5	17	60.7	79	55.2
Open-toes and/or open-heeled Sandals	122	29.6	80	48.8	33	56.9	28	30.8	263	36.3
Wellingtons	68	16.5	18	11.0	10	17.2	14	15.4	110	15.2
	222	53.9	66	40.2	15	25.9	49	53.8	352	48.5
	26	21.3	22	30.1	8	32.0	13	31.0	69	26.3
	41	33.6	11	15.1	8	32.0	10	23.8	70	26.7
	55	45.1	40	54.8	9	36.0	19	45.2	123	47.0
Other types of footwear	16	11.2	26	13.5	29	18.6	5	11.4	76	14.2
	52	36.7	63	32.6	50	32.1	9	20.4	174	32.5
	74	52.1	104	53.9	77	49.3	30	68.2	285	53.3

FOOT INSPECTION : DEFECTS FOUND, RELATED TO TYPE AND FIT OF FOOTWEAR.

	No. of Children	Corns	Callosities	Warts	Abnormal Nails	Skin Lesions	Hyper-hidrosis	Bow Leg	Knock Knee	Toes In	Toes Out	Valgus Ankle Supple	V. A. Rigid	Pes Cavus	Hallux Valgus	Hallux Rigidus	Claw Toes	Hammer Toes	Deformed 5th Toe	Over-riding Toes	Other Dfects	Total Defects	No. of Children without Defects	No. of Children with Defects	% without Defects
2,984 Children Wearing Laced Shoes/Boots or Bar Shoes	Too Large 940	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	24	4	7	49	1	6	12		2		4	8	19	152	799	141	85.0
	Too Small 390		1	1	2	3		4	6	2	11	22			8		1	1	2	5	6	75	327	63	83.8
	Correctly Fitting 1654		8	3	3	10	1	5	25	5	26	46		6	16	1	1	11	10	36	24	237	1453	201	87.8
	Total ... 2984	2	12	6	8	16	2	11	55	11	44	117	1	12	36	1	4	12	16	49	49	464	2579	405	86.4
258 Children with Laced or Bar Clogs	T.L. ... 91							2	1		2	4		1	5		1	1		2	1	20	77	14	84.6
	T.S. ... 33											3	1								4	29	4	87.9	
	C.F. ... 134		1			1		2	3		7	6							4	1	25	122	12	91.0	
	Total ... 258		1			1		4	4		9	13	1	1	5		1	1		6	2	49	228	30	88.4
725 Children with Open-toes and/or Open-heeled Sandals	T.L. ... 263		2	1	1	3		3	8	1	1	13		2	3		1	1	2	5	4	51	213	50	81.0
	T.S. ... 110							1	7		1	7			2							18	93	17	84.5
	C.F. ... 352		1			1		2	15		3	11		1	2				1	10	2	49	312	40	88.6
	Total ... 725		3	1	1	4		6	30	1	5	31		3	7		1	1	3	15	6	118	618	107	85.1
262 Children with Wellingtons	T.L. ... 69							1	2	1		1					2				1	8	61	8	88.4
	T.S. ... 70								1	1		3			1					2		8	62	8	88.6
	C.F. ... 123				1	2		2		1	1	5		1	1			1		3	1	19	106	17	86.2
	Total ... 262				1	2		3	3	3	1	9		1	2		2	1		5	2	35	229	33	84.0
535 Children with Other Types of Footwear	T.L. ... 76		1						2		1	1			3		1			1		10	69	7	90.8
	T.S. ... 174		4					2	5		3	8		1	6			2		1	1	33	142	32	81.6
	C.F. ... 285				2	3		2	2		11	9		2	2			4	1	8	2	48	245	40	86.0
	Total ... 535		5		2	3		4	9		15	18		3	11		1	6	1	10	3	91	456	79	85.2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical inspection or treatment of pupils attending the Municipal College and School of Art as part-time students, and Evening Continuation Classes is not undertaken.

No children were submitted to the school medical officer for medical examination regarding fitness to take part in entertainments.

The school medical officers examined 172 children under the Byelaws for regulating the Employment of Children and Street Trading.

I am indebted to the Director of Education for the following information.

Employment of children out of school hours in the sale of milk and newspapers, etc.

Occupations						Number of Children Employed at 31st Dec.
Delivery of Newspapers	....	....	....	....	....	219
Delivery of Milk	....	....	....	....	....	6
Carrying or Delivery of Food or Parcels	....	....	....	....	....	10
Shop Assistant	....	....	....	....	....	—
Entertainments	....	....	....	....	....	—
						<hr/> 235 <hr/>

One hundred and eighty five certificates were issued during the year and 146 had ceased. No licences were granted in respect of street trading by young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Licences suspended or revoked—3. Licences refused—2. Number of children certified by the school medical officer as unfit for street trading—0.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1953.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY, BURNLEY.

Table I.

**Medical Inspection of Pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary
Schools (including Special Schools).**

(A) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in prescribed Groups.

Entrants	....	....	....	....	....	....	1959
Second Age Group	....	....	....	....	....	....	1262
Third Age Group	....	....	....	....	....	....	1038
Total							4259
Number of other Periodic Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	505
Grand Total							4764

(B) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	1427
Number of Re-Inspections	....	....	....	....	....	4789
Total						6216

(C) PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of Individual Pupils found at periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II A (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants	15	269	278
Second Age Group	56	117	167
Third Age Group	65	53	112
Total (prescribed groups)	136	439	557
Other Periodic Inspections	4	63	67
Grand Total	140	502	624

Table II. (a) Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended
31st December, 1953.

Defect Code No.	DEFECT OR DISEASE (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment (5)
4	Skin	91	260	161	19
5	Eyes—				
	a. Vision	140	130	288	42
	b. Squint	54	48	40	7
	c. Other	8	22	58	25
6	Ears—				
	a. Hearing	6	25	14	8
	b. Otitis Media	31	56	5	1
	c. Other	17	26	49	9
7	Nose or Throat	94	904	132	103
8	Speech....	27	53	26	10
9	Cervical Glands	6	69	6	3
10	Heart and Circulation	2	37	—	6
11	Lungs	40	242	45	55
12	Developmental—				
	a. Hernia	8	41	3	1
	b. Other	9	107	17	9
13	Orthopaedic—				
	a. Posture	14	52	6	2
	b. Flat Foot	16	50	2	—
	c. Other	70	217	69	34
14	Nervous system—				
	a. Epilepsy	5	4	1	3
	b. Other	3	75	9	19
15	Psychological—				
	a. Development	—	1	6	3
	b. Stability	2	19	2	5
16	Other	34	73	281	44

(b) Classification of the general condition of pupils inspected during the year in
the age groups.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants....	1959	1195	61.0%	757	38.6%	7	0.4%
Second Age Group	1262	719	57.0%	541	42.9%	2	0.1%
Third Age Group	1038	585	56.4%	453	43.6%	—	—
Other Periodic Inspections	505	325	64.4%	179	35.4%	1	0.2%
Total	4764	2824	59.3%	1930	40.5%	10	0.2%

Table III.

Infestation with Vermin.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	43,893
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	628
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	18
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

Table IV.

Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (Including Special Schools).**GROUP I. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.**

(Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	2	—
(ii) Body	6	—
Scabies	—	—
Impetigo	32	1
Other skin diseases	82	46
Total	122	47

GROUP II. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	89	6
Errors of refraction (including squint)	759	142
Total	848	148
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were		
(a) Prescribed	535	123
(b) Obtained	518	123

GROUP III. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	31	91
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	5	1
Received other forms of treatment	15	28
Total	51	120

GROUP IV. ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals	12	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patients departments	65	18

GROUP V. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	37	—

GROUP VI. SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	87	1

GROUP VII. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments	344	33
(b) Other than (a) above (specify)		
1. Minor Ear Defects	81	21
2. Artificial Light	45	26
Total	470	80

Table V.

Dental Inspection and treatment carried out by the Authority.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—						
(a) Periodic age groups	....	....	....	....	....	12,503
(b) Specials	....	....	....	....	....	1,190
					Total(1)	13,693
(2) Number found to require treatment	....	....	....	....	....	6,122
(3) Number referred for treatment	....	....	....	....	....	5,583
(4) Number actually treated....	....	....	....	....	....	3,250
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	....	....	....	....	....	5,035
(6) Half-days devoted to—Inspection	....	....	....	....	....	109
Treatment	....	....	....	....	....	868
					Total (6)	977
(7) Fillings —Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	....	....	1,357
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	....	....	45
					Total (7)	1,402
(8) Number of teeth filled						
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	....	....	1,339
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	....	....	45
					Total (8)	1,384
(9) Extractions—						
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	....	....	1,184
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	....	....	5,251
					Total (9)	6,435
(10) Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction....	....	....	....	....	....	2,317
(11) Other operations—						
Permanent Teeth	....	....	....	....	....	1,116
Temporary Teeth	....	....	....	....	....	13
					Total (11)	1,129